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# MION S

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

id. I bring you good tidings

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1837,

whereas both His Majesty and the United States

are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote

its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the

contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to

eccomplish so desirable an object."

onstitution guaranties slavery?"

did they escape lynching?

More and more incendiary!

he supreme law of the land?

ipotentiaries.

Vol. VIII. No. 12.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor. DAVID H. ELA, Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. A FEW REFLECTIONS FOR THOSE WHO ARE ted exertions of this community in its behalf.

DESIROUS TO GROW IN GRACE. centre my thoughts on God, and begin a new day eral influence in favor of the church which supin his fear. Let me commence it with thanks- ports it, but it exerts a powerful and beneficial ingiving for preservation through the night, and with fluence of a more local character. Now, the M. prayer and supplication for grace to live through E. Church in the easterly part of New England

the day to the glory of God. May I realize that I very much needs just such an influence exerted in am very needy, and dependent on him for every its behalf as a seminary of the first order would thing I need; that Christ has purchased salvation exert. And let the church come up unitedly to the for me and all mankind, by the shedding of his support of our infant institution, and she will be precious blood on the cross; and, therefore, I may come to the throne of grace, "and seek supplies, the school, if well sustained, would give to all her and drive my wants away." Let me endeavor to have my mind constantly

stayed on my Saviour, that I may take my place, like Mary, at his feet, and learn of him.

May I realize that I am mortal, and that I must count of the deeds done in the body. I am daily ergies of the church in its behalf. drawing nearer to eternity. Am I prepared to die? Man, by nature, is destitute of a fitness for death. The only preparation is holiness of heartand where this exists, there will be holiness of life. Have I this inward holiness, producing a blameless conversation and righteous deportment? Let me particularly examine myself daily with reference endeavor to " pray without ceasing."

Finally, let me die daily to the world, continually seeking the things that are above, passing the time of my sojourning here in fear, knowing that "Thou God seest me." IOTA.

of the above named institution, calling the attention of the church to its situation and wants. Bethrough the Herald.

ference stands pledged for its support. The pro-priety of establishing a seminary of learning, under as pleasant as can be found in New England; and for an institution under the direction of our church, the best that can be selected. It is probable the New Hampshire Conference will be divided at the next General Conference. The dividing line will Should this division take place, the location of this ference Seminary; and it was in view of this division, that it was taken under the patronage of the

Conference. and the easterly part of Massachusetts, can be much better accommodated at this institution, than at any other school under the direction of our church. Another reason is here found, why this school should be sustained: that the members and friends of the church, might find a school nearer home, where their children might enjoy advantages for intellectual improvement, under the same religious influence exercised over them at home. It may be asked, if all cannot be accommodated at the institutions already established? I think not. At least, all cannot be, who ought to enjoy the advantages of a high school, who are connected with the M. E. Church.

The three schools in New England, now in successful operation, located at Readfield, Wilbraham, consequence is, that a great number of the children and the prudent! of the members and friends of the church, look to other branches of the Christian church, for the means of obtaining an education; while a still greater number are wholly negligent of the advan- TRAFFIC IN SLAVES, A VIOLATION OF THE tages of academical instruction. Now, let this institution be promptly sustained, and we might not only save to the church those who are led from son, member elect to Congress from this county, I her, by the influence of those institutions where have in my possession the "TREATY OF PEACE," they have been educated, but, what would be of between "His Britannic Majesty and the United greater importance to the church and the world, States of America." It commences as follows:many who now are negligent of the higher branches of education, would be induced from the local in- America, desirous of terminating the war which

thousands who are the decided friends of the church, and feel pledged to support her institutions, make a large community, which is interested in the permanent establishment of a seminary under the patronage of the M. E. Church. This fact affords another reason in favor of the location of this institution, and urges its claims for the uni-

There is another consideration of importance .-In the morning, when I awake, let me strive to A good literary institution not only exerts a genfully repaid in the influence and character which

The church is amply able to sustain this institution, both in funds and scholars, without any prejudice to our other schools, if her means can be brought to bear on this object. And I think its soon, at the judgment seat of Christ, render an ac- situation only need be known, to enlist all the en-

> J. M. FULLER. Newmarket, March 11, 1837.

> > FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS. NO. I.

MR. EDITOR-It is an admitted fact, that the to this. May I possess the spirit of prayer, and doctrine of holiness, sanctification, or perfect love, all terms of the same import when used to repre-Let me watch against pride, and seek the adorn-sent purity of heart and life, has not received that ing of simplicity, humility, and a meek and quiet attention of late by the church, as formerly; espespirit. May I esteem others better than myself, cially is it true of the Methodist Episcopal Church. and be willing to be "the least, the last, and the To what this declension is attributable, I am not servant of all." Let me always avoid saying and prepared fully to say. Some of your correspondoing that on which I cannot ask the blessing of dents have intimated that the cause was in the ministry. Others suppose it to exist in the mem-Let me be careful of the feelings of others, re-bership. But waiving this point for the present, I membering that I am frail and liable to err, and will simply observe, that a serious declension has strive to give no offence to any, either by word or taken place. This is truly alarming! What a deed; always doing to others as I should desire falling off in one of the cardinal doctrines of revethem to do to me, under a reverse of circum- lation! Not in theory, for we believe in the doctrine as firmly as ever, but in experience and en-

ciple, we shall prosper; but when it has departed, Ichabod may be written upon our altars. Seeing FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SOUTH NEWMARKET METHODIST SEMINARY.

history furnishes us with so many lamentable instances of declension which the church has expe-Mr. Editor—You will probably before received. Should beware, lest we suffer a like fate. Holiness ing this, have received a Circular from the trustees is our only preservative. With this, we shall become mighty, and "terrible as an army with banners;" without it, with all our wealth, influence, ing acquainted with the situation of the school, permit me to present its claims on the church, This institution is now placed permanently under the patronage and direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the New Hampshire Conunprecedented success which attended our labors

But with the fact of a declension before us, I the patronage of the M. E. Church, in this section of New England, will appear to all who are acquainted with the situation and wants of the church in this part of the country. Its location is church in this part of the country. Its location is falling off among those who once professed and enjoyed this blessing, but from the fact, that our piety has not kept pace with the increase of our numbers. In many of our young societies, not a member professes to be saved from sin, while others who have more recently joined, seem never to probably be the highlands of New Hampshire.— have entered into this blessing. It is to be feared, that some of our members have not embraced this institution is as good as can be found for a Con-doctrine fully in theory, though it is to be hoped

that such instances are "few and far between." I am more than ever convinced, that this subject ought to be kept before the people, especially Again, its location is such that a part of Maine, in this day of superficiality, speculation, and lukewarmness. I hope the suggestion, whether it would not be proper for the preachers to give their experience on this subject, in short, through your columns, will be attended to. I think this would wake up a general interest on the subject. But I am reminded of my promise to be short. In my next, I shall endeavor to show what we understand CECIL.

by the doctrine of holiness. Southbridge, Mass.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BR. BROWN-Please give the following article from the pen of Br. Storrs, a place in the Herald. It brings to light a fact, of which, it is presumed, many of your readers are ignorant. Are we as a nation doing all we and Newbury, have as large a number of students, can to get rid of slavery? I leave the opponents of abolias can advantageously be accommodated. But very God. The very men who are coming up to the letter and few of the number are from that section of the spirit of the treaty, and who are advocating the doctrines country to which the South Newmarket Methodist of the Declaration of Independence are incendiaries, fana-Seminary looks for support and patronage. The tics, and madmen (!) while their opponents are "the wise Lowell, March 10.

[From the American Citizen.]

SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND. MR. EDITOR-By the kindness of Wm. Patter-

"His Britannic Majesty and the United States of terest which this institution would excite, and the has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, advantages which it would afford, to engage in and of restoring upon principles of perfect recipursuing that course of study which would fit them procity, peace, friendship, and good understanding for an elevated standing both in the church and in between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say :-There are now from twelve to fourteen thous- His Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed and members of the M. E. Church in that part of the Rt. Hon. James Lord Gambier, late admiral of New England which would be particularly bene- the white, now admiral of the red squadron of His

the Imperial Parliament and under Secretary of the Bible, to determine how much less holy you State, and William Adam, Esq., Doctor of Civil are allowed to be under the gospel, than you would Laws: And the President of the United States, by be under the law? Shall we say each one must and with the advice and consent of the Senate judge for himself? Then I ask if you think it is hereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James your duty to be any more perfect than you are A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Al- now? Probably all would say, Yes. Can you lay bert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, down any point at which, when you have arrived, fter a reciprocal communication of their respect- you can say, " Now I am perfect enough; it is true,

tion, in which we may just glance at him. This The eleventh article says: "This treaty shall be was during his first voyage to America, a stripling inding on both parties." This treaty it will be re- in his 23d year. Perhaps, since St. Paul's memonembered, was signed and sealed at Ghent, the rable voyage to Rome, the ocean has never exhib-24th Dec. 1814; and afterward approved by the ited a more surprising spectacle than that furnish-President of the United States and Senate. The ed by this ship. Such a situation would have par-President himself a slave-holder—a part of the alyzed any ordinary man. A faint and hesitant Senators slave-holders, and also some of the Ple- homage, once on the Sabbath day, from a few of the less obdurate, would be all that such a man Has not the United States Government, in the could possibly have expected to extort from an asmost solemn and deliberate manner, in this docu-ment, legislated with regard to "the traffic in slaves?" semblage of gentlemen, of soldiers, with their wives and families, and the ship's company. Yet they Did our general government do an unconstitutional became pliant as a willow in the hands of this react? And if not, what becomes of the cry, worn markable youth. He actually converted the chief thread bare, that "Congress has no constitutional cabin into a cloister, the deck into a chapel, and the power to meddle with slavery;" and that "The steerage into a school room! He so bore down all by love, reason, and Scripture, that we soon be-The President of the United States, and the Senators thereof, in their official capacity, have declared, with the hearty concurrence of the gentlemen, that the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the reading "full public prayers" to them, twice a principles both of humanity and justice. What day, in the great cabin, and expounding every night ncendiaries and fanatics! What! trafficing in the after the evening prayers, besides daily reading ouls and bodies of men, inhuman and unjust! and prayers and preaching twice a day on deck to the slave-holders themselves say so, and vote so! How soldiers and sailors, and increasing the services on Sundays. In addition, he daily catechised a body But the article says, that the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves is desirable; hence the United apart by themselves. Nor did all this suffice to States Government solemnly pledges itself, that we expend his zeal, for he commenced a course of exshall use our best endeavors to accomplish it .- positions on the creed and the commandments; and so convinced was he of the value of catecheti-Great Britain has redeemed her vow, and the cal teaching, that on February 3d, he writes, "I Juited States have done - what? Why, increased began to-night to turn the observations made on the inhuman and unjust traffic an hundred fold.— the lessons in the morning into catechetical ques-Abolitionists have been accused, though unjustly, tions, and was pleased to hear some of the soldiers of violating the Constitution. I ask, solemnly, have make very apt answers." Nor were the children not "We, the people of the United States," been forgotten; a personal friend who accompanied guilty, and are we not still guilty of violating the him, a Mr. H—, assumed that as his depart-Constitution, our vows, pledges, agreements, and ment. On February 6, Mr. Whitfield writes, that he was " pleased to see Mr. II. so active in teach-

as above quoted, and then examine the sixth artimay God bless him!"—Campbell's View. cle of the Constitution of the United States. That article says "All treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND; and the udges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."-Now, I ask, who are the violators of the Constitution of the United States, and of "the supreme law of the land?" Are not At the foot of Calvary. all traffickers in slaves, and, especially, all apologists for slavery? This treaty binds every citizen of this nation, North and South, to use their best endeavors for the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves: which traffic, this supreme law of the land says is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice. Do not members of Congress, sworn to maintain the Constitution, daily violate their oaths, while they disregard, and virtually reject petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and between the several States of this Union?-Do they not violate their oaths by not using their best endeavors to abolish the slave trade throughout the nation, even though there were no petitions on the subject? I ask again, can the slave-holders of this nation lay their hands upon their breasts and appeal to that God who will shortly be their Judge, and say, "We are using our best endeavors to abolish the traffic in slaves?" And if not, what are they to expect, while they knowingly, wilfully, and perseveringly violate "the supreme law of the And the opposers of abolitionists, who have croaked so long and so loud, against them,

not guilty, yes, guilty of a violation of the supreme law of the land? By the Constitution of the United States, in the article above quoted, we see that the tenth article of the treaty of Ghent, is superior to the Constitution or laws of any individual State in the Union; and all the citizens and judges in every State are with talents, for which we must render an account "bound thereby." Have we acted, as a people, up The present life is probationary. Our gifts and to the letter or spirit of this treaty? Heaven and privileges are committed to us for use and imearth are witness against us, that we have not .-

and have cried out so stoutly, that we must be obe-

dient to all the laws of the country; are they, I

ask, using their best endeavors for the entire aboli-

tion of the traffic in slaves? And if not, are they

What, then, have we, as a people, to expect?

Warsaw, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1837.

less holiness than the law, I would ask him to say they many or few, with which we are entrusted just how much less it requires.

fited by this school; these, in connection with the Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulburn, Esq. a member of we required to be? Where will you find a rule in tant for the culture of the soul.

ive full powers, have agreed upon the following ar- I have some sin left, but I have gone as far as it is my duty to go in this world?" Where do you get The tenth article of this treaty reads as follows: your authority for any such notion? No; the "Whereas, the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable truth is, that all who are truly pious, the more ith the principles of humanity and justice, and pious they are the more strongly they feel the obligation to be perfect, as God is perfect .- Rev. C. G. Finney. WHITFIELD'S LABORS AT SEA. There is another, and a most interesting posi-

Look at the tenth article of the Treaty of Ghent, ing the children. He has now many scholars-[From the Forget-Me Not, for 1837.] THE RESURRECTION. Morning of the Sabbath day! O thou sweetest hour of prime! Dart a retrospective ray O'er the eastern hills of time; Daybreak let my spirit see,

> Joseph's sepulchre is nigh; Here the seal upon the stone; There the sentinel, with eye, Starlike fixed on that alone; All around is calm and clear. Life and Death keep Sabbath here. Bright and brighter, beam on beam,

Now, like new-created light, From the rock-cleft, gleam by gleam, Shoots athwart the waning night; Till the splendor grows intense, Overpowering mortal sense. Glory turns with me to gloom,

Sight, pulsation, thought depart, And the stone rent from the tomb. Seems to fall upon my heart: With that shock the vision flies, Christ is risen-I may rise-Rise, like Him, as from this trance, When the trumpet calls the just To the saints' inheritance, From their dwelling in the dust-By the resurrection power, Jesus! save me in that hour! Sabbath morning! hail to thee; O thou sweetest hour of prime! From the foot of Calvary, Now to Zion's top I climb; There my risen Lord to meet, In his temple, at his feet.

THE PRESENT LIFE IS PROBATIONARY.

We are placed here as stewards of the divine goodness, and entrusted, by our heavenly Father, provement, and it is required of stewards, that they be found faithful. God, who is the Author of our May we not expect the curse of God to come frame, requires us by skilful industry, to provide down upon and dash us in pieces, as a nation, for for our wants. We are called to labor not only our violated treaties, Constitution and laws? This for ourselves, but for others. We glorify God with nation has reason to tremble and awake, lest the our bodies, when, from a regard to his authority. time has come, when, to use the language of Jef- we are diligent, honest, and faithful in works of ferson, "A God of justice will awaken to the distress" of the slaves, and visit their oppressors and useful to others. But besides our physical endowapologists, "by his exterminating thunder." There ments, our heavenly Father has given us an intelis but one hope for this guilty nation, repentance- ligent and immortal soul, and when this body shall REPENTANCE, and doing works meet for repentance, be turned to dust, the soul, the better part, will by undoing the heavy burdens, breaking every yoke, forever survive. This is of the highest value, and and letting the oppressed go free. GEO. STORRS. of solemn responsibility. Its growth and strength depend on our exertions; for, by the aid of God's grace, we may continually be making advance-REQUISITIONS OF THE LAW AND GOSPEL .- ment in the path of piety and duty, which will Should any one contend that the gospel requires lead our souls to Heaven. Of all the talents, be the greatest is the improvement of the mind, the If we are allowed to stop short of perfect obe- ordinances of the gospel, the word of God, and the dience, where shall we stop? How perfect are means of grace, are incomparably the most impor-

The hope of reward sweetens labor in all the affairs of this life. How much we do in the hope of a distant, and uncertain gain. The pains bestowed on education, the fatigues of learning and of business, are thought abundantly worth all our toil, because of the expected result. How much is bestowed in preparations for pleasure. And this is believed to be well bestowed. Why cannot we with a nobler forethought, with extended views, be making durable preparations to secure an eternal reward; for to keep our greatest interest always in view, is true wisdom. Let us then in all seasons, consider whether the course of conduct we are now pursuing, the temper of mind in which we are habitually indulging, and the various objects of our pursuits, are such as will, in their remembrance, soothe, or embitter a dying hour .-Are they such as we shall, in the review, think of with sorrow, regret, and fear, having no treasure laid up for ourselves in Heaven, and no reward will

[Whole No. 390.

await us? The whole tenure of Scripture teaches us, that we shall receive according to the character we have formed here, whether it be good, or whether

Can we in review, look forward to the closing scene of life, with an humble, pious trust in the mercy of a reconciled God, through Christ our Redeemer! Can we say that we fear Him, and keep his commandments; this is the whole duty of man. This is the road to a comfortable life and to a peaceful death, and will lead our souls to the ever durable joys of Heaven. O let it be our greatest anxiety, to fill up the measure of our days with usefulness, in whatever situation it hath pleased God to place us, whether prosperous or adverse, whether our days be many or few, by well doing, watchfulness, industry and prayer. It should be our constant aim, that our heart and life may be such, as to secure the approbation of our own mind, the presence and favor of our Heavenly Father, with a well grounded hope of his mercy in Christ Jesus, and of immortal life in his heavenly kingdom.- Exercises for Private Devotion.

The following affectionate and earnest appeal to woman, we copy from the Address of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, to the friends of total abstinence in the Western hemisphere.

TO WOMAN.

We take no undue advantage of your constitutional sensibility in rousing every feeling of indignation, pity, self-regard, religion and patriotism, on this subject. Here are justified the most intense interest and active zeal. You have been the acutely anguished, but silent sufferer. Unseen tears have worn untimely furrows on your cheek. Alcohol has been the bane of woman's happiness; the mildew of her budding bliss. It has robbed her of her husband, and prematurely buried the son of her earliest affection in a disgraceful tomb. Daughters of America! be not desponding; there is a remedy. Be not indifferent, because you may thus far have escaped the experience of this anguish. The cup of sorrow may yet be yours. And if you escape, remember those who are in adversity; suffering all the shame and anguish of owning a drunkard for a husband or a son. We come to ask for your influence. Say not, We have none! Ah! could the victims of your influence in the past fashions of society, come back from the drunkard's ternity and tell you their woes, it would fill you soul with unutterable horror. You have an influence, lovely, but mighty; an influence which can break up almost every destructive fashion in society, and save husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, from the river of death. We are grateful to heaven, that in our cause it has been felt in the length and breadth of the land; we only say let it increase. Press onward-press onward. By example, by conversation, by warning, by entreaty, by banishing from your presence every devotee of Bacchus. Oh! hasten the time when the curse shall no more be found: when sorrow and sighing r om this dreadful evil shall be done away.

[From a letter dated Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.] THE BIBLE A BLESSING TO THOSE UNABLE TO READ IT.

I have often been told that it was of no use to leave a Bible in those families where none of its members could read it. The following circumstance will show that at least in one instance this was not the case.

In Jefferson county, N. Y., lived a poor family, consisting of a widow and several children, who in the course of visitation was found destitute of a Bible, and none in the family able to read. The distributer's heart was moved with compassion to see one, a widow, who so much needed the guidance and consolations of God's Holy Word, destitute of it, and deemed it his duty faithfully to admonish her, and leave with her a copy of the Word of Life, to work its way to the heart of the receiver.

The poor widow on being left alone turned over its sacred pages, and though it was a sealed book to her, yet she believed it was God's message of mercy and grace to fallen sinners, and prayed that its heavenly influences might shine upon her benighted mind; and the Lord's ear was opened to her prayer, and by his Spirit taught her to love the

She says that daily she resorts to her closet and kneels before God with her Bible open before her, and as she pours out her heart to God, she often clasps to her bosom the revelation of God, by whose Spirit she trusts she is directed. She has sought out the church of God, and united with it, and frequently walks nearly four miles to meet with God's people.

Her eldest child (a daughter) she has sent to school long enough to enable her to read the Bible, and from her hears daily portions of God's Word : and she often remarks, no one should complain of being poor who has a Bible and is able to read it .- Corres. of Am. Bible Soc.

Rev. J. F. Davison gives in the last Christian Advocate and Journal, an account of a revival at Monroe, Michigan Conference, from which we extract the follow-

The number of souls converted, and the amount of good done, will remain for eternity to disclose. It is, however, supposed that more than one hundred souls found redemption in the blood of Christ, even the forgiveness of their sins. About seventy have already oined our church on trial, and it is thought others will soon. Among those converted are a number of el-derly persons, but the majority are young persons, A number of young females of respectability have come out publicly on the side of virtue and religion, and promise to exert a salutary influence upon all their friends and associates. Also a large number of young men of talents and influence—some of whom before could boast of their infidelity, and, as they said, curse the Holy Bible, and say many bitter things against the ministers of the Gospel, have now publicly renounced their former principles, and profess to believe and rejoice in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, and invite others to taste and see that the Lord is good. Many thanks are due to our Presby-terian brethren for their Christian kindness in granting us the accommodation of their church, as our congregations were very large, and could not be so well accommodated elsewhere in this village.

The Maine Wesleyan Journal gives a letter from a correspondent at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which we make the following extract:-

A powerful revival is in progress here, the fruit of a protracted meeting which has continued six weeks. and said to be only begun.

Between four and five hundred have been hopefully converted; the excitement has kindled a corresponding zeal in the other churches, and the Metho-dist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist and Dutch churches hold meetings every evening-all crowded -and some of them every day and evening in the week. Among the young converts are many of the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants,—lawyers, Judges, doctors, County and State officers, officers of the banks, &c., who are driven to church in splendid barouches, and are seen among the throng kneeling at the altar for prayers. I saw one hundred and thirty-six added to our church to-day, most of whom received the ordinance of baptism, and at another church on the next street, many more were received, and the work is but just begun, and I hope it will progress, until every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess. One fact is worth relating, that every man who is converted, whatever his habits have been before his conversion, is a thorough temperance man ;-Rum and Religion can never assimilate. God grant they never may.

# MISSIONARY.

[Abridged from the Christian Advocate and Journal.] SHAWNEE MISSION.

Soon after we entered the Delaware nation, we commenced preaching to them; and though but few attended at first, we were not discouraged, but deter-mined to persevere. In the spring of 1833, we were able to form a respectable society, which has been regularly gaining strength ever since. We now have one white and 71 native members (the number in our last report should have 76 instead of 86); among them we have two of the principal chiefs of the na-tion. These chiefs have become very zealous of late, and promise much usefulness to their people. These chiefs, as well as nearly the whole nation, were confirmed drunkards; but, when they joined with the Christians, they put away the unboly thing. I have not heard of either of them tasting a drop since they

joined the society. The Delawares are generally a resolute, determined and persevering people; and when brought under re-ligious influence, they are generally zealous and firm. But the Christians in this nation, as well as among the Shawnees, have had to suffer persecution from the commencement of our efforts among them.

The leading men, who are devoted to the god Bacchus, and do not wish to leave his ranks, are afraid that they will become unpopular should a majority of the nation become Christians; consequently they say all manner of evil of us and also of the Christian Indians, and use all their influence to prevent the In-dians from joining with us. Four of their men have recently set out on a visit to the city of Washington, and it is understood in the nation that a part of their usiness is to see if there is any chance to get the Secretary of War to interfere, and have the missionaries expelled from the nation. I have been informed that they feel so certain that they will succeed, that they have already been d which of them should have our buildings and farm when we were driven away.

At present the missionary, Rev. E. T. Peery, has to teach the school, preach, superintend the farm, &c. We very much need a school teacher at this mission, for it is impossible for the missionary to teach the school, and attend to the society both, as it should be

GRAPE ISLAND MISSION. Writing as I do from the Grape Island mission, you will naturally desire to know the welfare of a people in whom you and others of our mission friends have taken so deep an interest. We are happy to be able to say that our fullest expectations have been more than realized. Their devotion and fervor remain unabated, though it is now eleven years since their conversion. There are several remarkable facts in the conversion of this people of a very encouraging character. The grace and providence of God are most apparent in all their concerns. The whole community attend public worship; none pretend to be absent unless through sickness; daily prayers are ob-served by every family on the island; and neither intoxication are known in the village. Except as medicine, not a drop of ardent spirit is used

The improvement in their temporal condition is another happy effect of the Gospel. Forty families, once degraded to a proverb, and, through intemperance and idleness, wasting away in want and suffering, now live comfortably!

I should mention that brother Cabbage is returned from your mission at Green Bay, where he has labored among different tribes. He speaks of a meeting of prayer among the Indiaus, in that country, where six prayer among the Indians, in that countri different languages were spoken in the n WM. CASE.

Grape Island, Feb. 17, 1837.

# AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

The following affecting anecdote was related by Rev. Hugh Stowell, while delivering an address before the Birmingham (Eng.) Temperance Society. How many such blessed results has the Temperance reformation brought about!

Temperance Societies make men love their homes, their wives, and their children, and make those homes happy; for while they promote economy, they do not banish the comforts of life; and when the labors of the day are over, what can there be in this wide earth more cheering and more dear to the heart of man, than his own fireside? Can there be any thing more beautiful and sweet than a peaceful cottage? In my own district, near Manchester, there was a pretty cottage-pretty to look at-but, alas! there was not comfort within. When I first visited it, there was not a stool to sit upon-not an article of kitchenware on the dresser but was cracked or broken, and scarcely an ember in the fire-place. What was the cause of this? The father was a drunkard. The poor wife presented, perhaps, one of the most melan-choly pictures in nature—she was young, but her

face was bleached and wrinkled, and she longed, I arises a risk, over which he has no control. It varies rece was bleached and writhked, and she longed, I writed the verily believe, for a premature grave. I visited the same cottage again, during the last month; but 0, what a change! The little step before the door was washed almost as white as snow; when I entered, then property in land. A man would consider the then floor was strewed with new clean sand; the then some cases it now is. I would affect ionately entreat the travelling ministers to attend to this.

I would also take this opportunity to inform the licensed local preachers and exhorters, and those who then floor was strewed with new clean sand; the chance of baving his property returned much better, and those who is the floor was strewed with new clean sand; the chance of baving his property returned much better, and those who is the floor was streamed with new cleans and the property in land. A man would consider the chance of baving his property returned much better, and those who are purposing to apply for a license, or a recommen-

#### FOR ZION'S HERALD. ANSWER TO REV. H. BALLOU.

Mr. EDITOR-By the Herald of the 8th inst., I see obligation to obey the laws of the land, will not loan,

Scriptures—and does he imagine no one can dispute the truth of his creed, without contending that God right of property.—Wayland's Moral Science, pp. 262, does not work all things after the counsel of his own 263, 264. will? I admit the truth of the passage, and will defend it as long as any man; but, at the same time, I deny that there is a particle of truth in his explana-

It will perhaps, be better to go to our work, however, than to dispute about words.

1. Two things are admitted by Mr. Ballou;-1st, That there is a law;—2d, That there is sin.

2. That sin is a violation of that law, and does actually thwart the intention of the Lawgiver. So he

"Sin is the violation of a law, which exists in the mind,

tor, the lawgiver, the author of the moral law, or he is not. Here is an alternative; and before Mr. B. can Now so advance a step, he must admit one statement or the of grammar, break a command of God, and quench other: for one must be false—the other true.

ed; and as this is the logical consequence of Mr. B.'s doctrine, I do not need to prove it, or to say what are my sentiments about it. After writing the passage above quoted, Mr. B. cannot possibly avoid the difficulty. If God gives the law, his intention is thwart-

low that if God has not given the law, he does not

2. If God is not the legislator of the moral law—if he did not give it, how is a violation of that law, a sin the spiritual birth-place of some, now in the paradise gainst God?

better than he is, why does he punish him for doing will "fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows."

I am willing Mr. B. should take which horn of the

To this hallowed spot will many minds recur, emma he likes best. If he chooses the first, he must take the consequence of his own statements, and admit that God's purposes are frustrated. If he takes the second, he must admit that God judges, condemns, and punishes men for violating a law he never made, and under which, he, of course, has no author

and also, that the Scriptures are eminently calculated to mislead, by calling that God's law which is not. I will wait to hear what Mr. B. has to say to these before I write farther. I hope he will meet the difficulties, and remove them if possible. At least, let him not dodge them, as he may be assured they will be pressed to a solution, or to their consequence.

\* Ballou on the Atonement, p. 15.

# FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. EDITOR-Please to publish the following extract, n allusion to the proceedings of the Quarterly Conference of the West Station, Rochester, N. Y.

Yours, with respect,

# INTEREST.

and where the number of borrowers is great, and the amount of capital small, the rate of interest will be the proper steps immediately to become as they should The reasons for all this, are too obvious to be, regular members of the church where they reside need illustration.

and, at the same time, render their reception as local When an owner parts with his property, it is put under the control of the borrower, and passes, of course, beyond the control of the owner. Here there

shelves were ranged with new basins and plates, and shone in all the brilliancy of pewter; and when I looked to the grate, instead of the old broken one that circumstances of risk, may enter more or less into filled the hearth, there was a fine new polished range, and plenty of coal burning brightly within it. There were two or three children there too; one with a lithink that the rate of interest of every sort, being book before it, coming over its lesson, and another, liable to so many circumstances of variation, it should who was much younger, with a good basin of broth not, in any case, be fixed by law, but should be left in in its hands; and when I looked at the good woman's all cases to the discretion of the parties concerned.—face, I do assure you it was the loveliest feature in This remark applies as well to loans of money as to the landscape—instead of the pale withered look it wore when I first saw it, it was now covered with just as neach to these, as any other. If it be said, the most beautiful rouge, but that rouge was placed men may charge exorbitant interest, I reply, so they there by health and happiness. And do you know, may charge exorbitant rent for houses. And, I ask, my friends, what wrought this change? I asked the good woman herself—"O, sir," said she, "my John remedied? The answer is plain. We allow a peris a tee-totaller this year and a half." "I declare," feetly free competition, and the man who will not said she, "I have got a new husband, and we never had the honey-moon till now, and I think it will last derbidden, and his own rapacity defeats and famishes as long as we live." interest, we throw the whole community into the power of those who are willing to violate the law.— For, as soon as the actual value of money is more than

Mr. Ballou has thrown himself into the lists. I am for they can employ their property to better advan-happy to recognize him, and hope to give him full tage. Hence, if all were obedient to the law, as soon proof of the sincerity of my welcome.

Mr. Ballou complains that I did not quote as much of his book as I ought, in order to give my readers a fair view of his argument, to which he says I referred. The truth is, in the paragraph mentioned, I referred to no argument, but only to one statement, found it is true in his argument, but only to one statement, found it is true in his argument, but only to one statement, found to charge whatever they choose. Again when we have a support to the single produced, they have it in their power to charge whatever they choose. Again when we it is true in his argument, but complete in itself, not-to charge whatever they choose. Again, when we withstanding. From the statement above alluded to, pay for money loaned, we pay first for the use, and Mr. B. goes on to show in his argument, that sin is second for the risk; that is, we pay literally a preminot infinite; and now he claims that I have done him um of insurance. As both of these vary with time wrong, because I gave only the premises, without the conclusion. If Mr. B. will take the trouble to turn to my seventh number, he will find his conclusion is insured, we pay only for the risk, and hence there is fully and explicitly avowed; viz. that sin is not infinite. I admitted the conclusion, but denied the premises; and as I was writing not about what I did, but have never fixed the rate of insurance; which being what I did not believe, I saw no necessity then, nor do I now, of quoting the whole passage.

I come now to Mr. B.'s proposal, which is, to try whether my doctrine or his be true, simply by deciding whether "the intention of God can be frustrated, act by law, what should be the rate of interest, in or whether he worketh all things after the counsel of his own will." Does Mr. B. really think he will get the extent of its proper jurisdiction, and doing any me to deny the truth of a passage of the inspired thing further, is, I think, not only injurious to the in-

the legal value, those who consider themselves under

[The brother who has kindly sent us the following interesting communication, will please accept our thanks. We request a continuation of his favors.]

CAPE COD.

Br. Brown—"The Cape," you know, is a very famous part of "Old Massachusetts." It is what the preachers of the N. E. Conference call their college. I am told that "they like generally to come down and recite a few lessons once a year, (at Camp-meeting,) "Sin is the violation of a law, which exists in the mind, which law is the imperfect knowledge men have of moral good. Where a law exists, it presupposes a legislature, whose intention in legislation, must be thwarted, in order for the law to take cognizance of sin."

3. One of two things is true. God is the legislation of the moral law, or he are the problem of the moral law, or he are the problem of the moral law.

Now some people through fear of breaking a rule ther; for one must be false—the other true.

4. If God is the author and giver of the law, the is an unfeigned simplicity, and a manly independence one who has intention in legislation, then, according to Mr. B.'s own showing, God's intentions are thwartevery man's conscience. When they arise to speak

ed; for sin has a being.

5. To avoid this difficulty, suppose my opponent takes the other horn of the dilemma, and claims that God is not the author and giver of the law; it will then be incumbent on him to answer some of the the fishing mouths; but the cold weather returns them. questions I put to him, and which he claims he cannot understand. I will word them differently, so that he may be able perhaps, not only to apprehend their much beloved firesides. Now they have but little to do but to worship God;—and a Four-days' meeting is as much expected as Thanksgiving. They have had one, this winter, in every station, from Barn-1. If God is not the giver of the law, and by con-stable down to the end of the Cape. In some places sequence exercises no moral government over men, they have had refreshing seasons, and are now en-

I passed, the other day, by the already far famed govern the moral world by law; and if so, to punish one for sin committed a law not given by him, would The very trees appear sacred; and then there is the be to punish out of his government, and under laws with which he had nothing to do. It would be usurp-" This is holy ground, sacred to the Lord of Hosts."

of God. I fancied their happy spirits where then 3. How can God rightfully be the Judge of man, hovering around me. My thoughts recurred to othunder a law which He did not give?

4. If the law is not God's law, i.e. if he did not give it, do not those Scriptures which call it God's walls of Zion, inviting sinners home to God. My w, tend to mislead?

I think the above questions will be tangible to Mr. many will blow the Gospel's silver trump, from the On his general proposition, that no intention of board on which I stand! In what a variety of lovely God can be frustrated, I have one question to ask, colors will the blessings of religion be presented. In how fearful an aspect will the vengeance of the in-5. If God does not intend that man shall be any exorable Judge be made to appear! And how many

To this hallowed spot will many minds recur, through time—and through eternity. VISITER. March 20.

# LOCAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS ON BOSTON DISTRICT.

The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church\* requires the Quarterly Meeting Conference to take cognizance of all the local preachers in the circuit or station, and inquire into the gifts, labors and usefulness of each preacher by name; it is therefore re-spectfully requested that all the local preachers be present at the last Quarterly Meeting Conference.— And as the Discipline also requires that every local elder, deacon, and preacher, shall not only have his name recorded on the journal of the Q. M. Conference of which he is a member, but also enrolled on a class paper, and meet in class, if the distance of his place of residence from any class be not too great, or in the neglect thereof, the Quarterly Meeting Conference, if they judge proper, may deprive him of his ministerial office; the preachers having charge, it is hoped, will see that every local preacher living in the bounds of the circuit or station, has his name recorded and enrolled accordingly; and of course duly en-Capital is more useful, that is, it is capable of prolucing a greater remuneration at some times, than at been entered there. By the same Discipline, it is reothers. Thus, a flour-mill at some seasons of the quired, whenever local preachers shall remove from year, is more productive than at others. Land, in one circuit to another, he shall procure from the presome places, is capable of yielding a greater harvest siding elder of the district, or the preacher having than in others. And thus, at different times, the same property may be capable of bringing in a very difference that the time of his official standing in the property may be capable of bringing in a very difference that the time of his removal, without which he ent income; and, in general, where the amount of shall not be received as a local preacher in other capital to be loaned is great, and the number of those who want to borrow small, the interest will be low;

I would also take this opportunity to inform the licensed local preachers and exhorters, and those who are purposing to apply for a license, or a recommendation for admission just the terms. dation for admission into the travelling connection, that a strict examination will be reafter be made in the that a strict examination will hereafter be made in the Quarterly Meeting Conference, respecting their views of the leading doctrines of the gospel. They will also be called upon to state distinctly these doctrines or they were the genuine Swiss mountain songs, free and fresh as the airs which bore them over the lake. And I do believe that no where, save among these mountains the same than the latest the latest the latest the same than the latest the

how necessary it is, that not only some, but all our otherwise they might not have possessed.—Boston Atlus. local preachers, be qualified to appear before any of engaged during the week in secular business, the erned by, when a person applies for a recommenda- bly sweet, soothing, elevating and captivating. tion to the Quarterly Meeting Conference for a license, not to recommend such a person, unless they would be willing to have the individual occasionally preach to their own society. B. OTHEMAN.

March 20, 1837.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1837.

ZION'S HERALD.

INFLUENCE OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE. The condition of this country at the commencement of in it, ought to be nobly and generously sustained. as we are by the light of correct principles, be contemplated but with feelings of the deepest chagrin and mortification. In the breast of every considerate person, will Missionary Sermon.—We were privileged on Sabgave it only their opposition.

had insinuated himself among us, under the garb of friend- too often-too ably presented? ship, and we had given him our hand, and bade him welso thick we did not see. He struck us in the face, and efforts in the cause have been earnestly trampled us under his feet; and yet we licked his hand aud tamely submitted to his degrading abuse. Whomsoever he could, he robbed and murdered; but yet we gave him license to run at large! Thus were we willing, unresisting dupes-the stupid victims of a preposterous custom. In short we had become a by-word in the earth .-We were designated as a "nation of drunkards."

abstinence commenced their efforts. The day was dark, est by many of our preachers and people. and the prospect cheerless. A moral miasma brooded over the entire community. The most energetic, reiterated, and untiring labors were necessary to make an impression. But it seems as if Providence had opened the way. An impression was made; and at the very outset, fervent, devoted, and uncompromising friends enlisted in the prosperity of the M. E. Church in this place, I take the liberty of writing you a few lines respecting its prepression. But it seems as if Providence had opened the

Who can estimate, on one hand, the good which has with a heavy debt, incurred by building a Chapel, which has in past years been the occasion of much trouble, and other, the degradation and misery which have been prehas seriously affected our prosperity. In January, 1836, vented? How many brawling and abusive husbands the debt was \$2,200; it is now reduced to \$1,600, and, have been changed to sober and kind companions! How many an abode of contention, wretchedness, rags and filth has been transformed into the dwelling place of the sum of \$1,200. The probabilities of future difficulties filth, has been transformed into the dwelling place of domestic felicity and concord! How many prodigal sons We number between eighty and ninety members domestic felicity and concord! How many prodigal sons have been restored to doating parents, who had long wept over them with unavailing tears. How many a disconsolate and heart-broken wife, has been restored to health, peace and happiness, through the influence of the Temperature Reference to the relative part of the restored to the alth, peace and happiness, through the influence of the Temperature Reference to the relative part of the relative perance Reformation.

the land of the living, who, had it not been for the pledge of total abstinence, would long since have found the drunkard's grave. We speak now only of its effects as a long evening. We hope and pray that many souls may be preventive. Intemperance was a desolating plague. It seized alike upon the rich and the poor, the influential and the humble, the master and the servant, the wise and the ignorant, the cautious and the unwary. It took but a short time to transform the most promising into objects of disgust and loathing. Who then can tell where the most of us, who were once temperate drinkers, would have been at this moment? Let no one say, his sagacity and good sense would have sevend him. Why have been at this moment? Let no one say, his sagacity and good sense would have saved him. Why did not these qualities save thousands who have been lost? No. no: we were all travelling down the same the vision of a disturbed imagination? lost? No, no; we were all travelling down the same broad path to infamous degradation and death. We owe our salvation to a wonderful interposition of divine favor. Let us show our gratitude for this, by continuing to further, to the utmost of our ability, this noble and philanthropic enterprise.

We cannot help exulting at the trophies of this enterprise. We cannot help rejoicing, when we see the sorrowful made to sing, the hungry fed, the naked clothed, and the broken-hearted glad. We cannot help exulting when we see wretchedness prevented, sorrow alleviated, and suffering innocence relieved. But there is occasion of resolutions, heartily approving the dissolution of the for mourning, that so much remains to be done. In this Bible Society of the M. E. Church, and recommending do not see how he can keep a good conscience, if he is a cordial and efficient support.

than it is presumed in some cases it now is. I would not. Past success affords abundant encouragement for re-

#### MUSIC OF SWITZERLAND.

truths in detail; and also give evidence that they are pursuing some system of study, so as with the aid of the Holy Spirit, to obtain a more clear and definite understanding of the revelation of heaven, and also lakes, is the result of an education by the Swiss themselves. It is the child of their own taste. The same song the selves. It is the child of their own taste. The same song is often sung differently in different parts of the same Canunderstanding of the revelation of heaven, and also be the better prepared to explain that revelation to others. No person ought to expect a license to preach the gospel to his fellow men, or even to appear before them as a public exhorter, who cannot, when called upon in a Quarterly Meeting Conference, state fully and readily the leading articles of our holy religion, and give some Scriptural and definite views of the song in its own natural hone, in its pure mountain the meaning and proofs of each. If the preachers the meaning and proofs of each. If the preachers freshness and vigor, from hearts and voices whereunto it

the meaning and proofs of each. If the preachers having charge, would bestow a little pains upon those who expect a renewal of their licenses, and those who are about to apply for license, it would, it is believed, prevent that confusion and embarrassment, which is too often witnessed in such individuals, when they pass an examination in our Quarterly Meeting Conference.

All who are acquainted with the M. E. Church, know, that the local ministry is a most important department of her unparalleled economy. Indeed, it is believed that the labors of the travelling ministry would be comparatively inefficient, and exceedingly limited, were it not for the vuluable services peformed by local preachers; many of whom are some of the brightest ornaments and most able ministers of our church. Often are they called to fill responsible, our church. Often are they called to fill responsible, laborious and critical stations; and though they may the graves of the dead. These circumstances have, for not supply such appointments a very long time, yet me, invested them with an interest, and significancy, that

our congregations in a manner to reflect credit upon themselves, and honor upon the church which has clothed them with human authority. This they cannot expect to do, without study—without a regular course of study—and although such men are mostly in screw, by giving yent to that sorrow in some plainting. in sorrow, by giving vent to that sorrow in some plaintive practice of rising at four in the morning, summer and air. How does the heart of the devoted Christian leap winter, would soon furnish time for a due preparation within him, while engaged in giving utterance to the overfor pulpit exercises. I believe it would be a good flowing gratitude of that heart, in some sublime song of and safe principle for the leaders' meeting to be gov- praise to God. O there is a charm in music, inexpressi-

It is the duty of parents to give their children an opportunity to learn to sing. This should be done when young. If possible, they should teach them, themselves; if not, they should let them have the best advantages which can be afforded them. It is better to be imperfectly taught, than not at all.

NEW SEMINARY .- We solicit the attention of our readers to the communication on the first page of our paper, relative to the praiseworthy enterprise of the New Humpshire Conference, of establishing a Seminary of learning at Newmarket, N. H. This is a great, a responsible and a noble undertaking; and those who are engaged the Temperance Reformation, cannot at this day, relieved commend their cause to the consideration of all who feel

be associated with these feelings likewise, gratitude to bath evening, the 12th inst., to listen to the very able dis-God, that we were awakened to a sense of our danger course by the Rev. Professor Holdich, of Middletown sufficiently early, to see, that with a force constantly ac-celerating, we were hurrying down a stream, whose re-before the Female Methodist Missionary Society. The sistless course would soon have dashed us over a frightful discourse was admirable for the profoundity of its thought, precipice! It is an alarming consideration, that, such a the beauty of its arrangement, and the chaste, elegant and strong hold had this delusion upon the community, that and forcible style in which it was delivered. In short, we the best and the most influential men among us, were in have seldom heard, in one discourse, the claims of the the habit of drinking ardent spirits, and when the pledge Missionary cause more ably sustained. The impression of total abstinence was first recommended and urged upon their attention, many of these good and influential men, a description of this excellent performance, we may say with truth, that it was worthy of the cause and of the oc-Suppose no alarm had been given-no warning voice casion; and we have no doubt that the society, in whose had been heard—but we had still slept on in dangerous behalf it was delivered, have received a new impetus in security; - what, in a few years would have been the condition of our country? A fire was kindled in our own joice that the finest talents of the church are employed in bowels, to which we were constantly adding fuel, and yet advocating this, its noblest, its holiest undertaking. Can scarcely conscious of what we were doing. An enemy the claims of six hundred millions of perishing souls be

come. He was making slaves of us daily. He was rob- TEMPERANCE.—We are pleased to learn by the Prebing us of our peace, health, friends and money; and yet siding Elder of the Boston District, that the subject of we unconcernedly looked on. He let loose among us all Temperance has been introduced into all the Quarterly manner of diseases, and yet the veil upon our eyes was Meetings on this District, and that fresh and vigorous

BR. BROWN-The following letter from Br. Downing, conveys welcome and cheering intelligence concerning the prospects of our church in Salem. I would respectfully request you to insert it in the Herald, as I know, from personal observation, that there are strong indications of a brighter day dawning upon our Zion in that city. It was under these circumstances, the friends of total I have no doubt but that it will be read with great inter-

Lynn, March 13.

Rev. B. Otheman :

You are aware, that we have long been embarrassed

But God only knows how many are now sober, and in

the vision of a disturbed imagination?

As a church, we feel grateful to God for the great goodness which he has manifested unto us. We are sensible also, that as we have encouragement to labor, so we have need of constant and persevering effort; without it, Methical in the city so distinct the control of the city so distinct the control of the city so distinct the city of the city so distinct. odism can never take a high stand in this city, so distinguished for its talented clergy. With a deep consciousness of this truth, we solicit your prayers and efforts on our behalf, with those of the lovers of Zion.

Yours, &c., Salem, March 8. J. W. DOWNING.

The Virginia Annual Conference has passed a number work, every Christian ought to be an active laborer. We to the American Bible Society and its several auxiliaries, been blest with, or are now eng It rejoices our heart to be able t Seminary, in N. York. Br. Me our thanks for his kind letter. DEAR BROTHER BROWN-T ly reviving his work in our Sem ent session, about twenty have, ened into newness of life." Wi work has been unusually powe features, peculiarly interesting. said to have commenced "at

The Middletown University, t

the Readfield and Newbury S.

MARCH 22, 1837.

REVIVA

there, we have reason to believell as in the "outer court." version have, in most cases, Many of the subjects of the w more than ordinary promise, who become useful laborers in the vi It is, perhaps, worthy of rema has passed since the commencer which more or less have not salvation." Thus is the Lord or tions, and casting into them the

they may become not only founts ture, but of virtue and religion. Yours affectionately, March 17, 1837.

SOUTH TRURG BR. BROWN-As revival intel able, I will tell you what God Last year about thirty souls w ty-six joined the church,-most and masters of vessels, who pro

the church. This winter we most of them young men; all of their faces, as a flint, Zion-was the way. To God be all the glo ORLEANS, I We have had a very glorious

place the past winter, of which

ticular account the first opportun

south part of this town and Hart

There is also a very powerfu

Br. Bicknell. Something like 60 ligion within four or five weeks.

Orleans, March 9. BETHEL,

BR. BROWN-It is with unspe that I am permitted to state throuto the friends of Zion, that the L some revival in East Bethel. greatly quickened,-ten or twelv and reclaimed, and some others a Zion, with their faces thitherwar for greater displays of divine grad Yours truly,

March 13, 1837.

CIRCULATION OF TRACTS .we were conversing a few days of tobacco, remarked, that it wa the church, as extravagance in serve severer reprehension; but against, while extravagance and i ly noticed. Without stopping to to state, that Br. Ela has publishe twelve pages, the Rev. Mr. Ju States. We hope this most conv ject, will be put into wide circul extravagance in dress is the greate those who think the use of tobac Mussey's tract on that subject. Ela-the first at \$1.50 per 100,

A BAPTISM IN PORTLAND tism by immersion was administ the afternoon, by Rev. Mr. F church in this city. This was n pliance with the wishes of a cand to learn that Mr. French is am Episcopal clergymen who have ersion as the Scriptural and and are desirous to see its use rea We had the pleasure of being The day was tine, the concourse an unusual stillness and solemni

beautiful ordinance was adminis and propriety .- Zion's Adv. Zion's Advocate is a Baptist power wish to inquire of the edito could have been any pleasure to and witnessed a performance, wh only a mockery of the ordinance please tell us, also, how he can e dinance, and administered with which, at best, could have been imitation. Will he please inform "dignity and propriety" which if its performance, in his estima than mere sprinkling.

FOR ZION'S HE TO THE LOVERS OF SUN DEAR BR. BROWN-I know I vading the bosom of every consist School cause, when I say that a p sively to the interests of such a c " Messenger" is intended to be, a rising generation of our people, most powerful auxiliaries to tha Like a celestial visitant, it will be to go forward in his humble and n same time, riveting in the mind of and attractive illustrations, the less It will furnish some of the most

bitions and monthly examinations ly fill a volume in your paper, wi such a work. The low price of fifty cents a the reach of almost every one. We should have at least ten thou for without the delay of another w

ble to be committed and spoken of

But when shall the paper be put Aye, that is the question; what siding elders, superintendents, t should all agree upon the first of M But how shall we all make Br.

shall we know whether he will do O there is no difficulty in the wa of subscribers sent on, and we sha respond too, by the Messenger's e Is it also inquired, what is the b list of subscribers ?

Let the min'ster have a meeting superintendents and teachers, and in the thing; then let the congre afternoon be addressed on the sul instruction, and at the close of the invitation to the church and congre cess affords abundant encouragement for renergetic efforts. Let these efforts then be nfident expectations of success. With an to succour and defend, who ever lost his

#### USIC OF SWITZERLAND.

ery where else, these songs were very imev were the genuine Swiss mountain songs, as the airs which bore them over the lake ey ever heard in their pure simple beauty. singing among the mountains and on the cesult of an education by the Swiss themhe child of their own taste. The same song ifferently in different parts of the same Canthe taste determining it is different. But may differ, they are invariably pleasing.— les are generally very perfect. Seldom is ded by a false note. But let a false note appear, and a harmony be now and then hat care you, if you can but get therewith own natural home, in its pure mountain vigor, from hearts and voices whereunto it e as their speech.

ents are in praise of the spring, the happi-sman's life, or in encouragement of virtuous is like a finely modulated succession of mu-

ver, the moral association about these melo ever kept most fresh my interest in them. ine poetical inheritance of this people. The lied by the young voices before me, were nown to their fathers. They extend back y ages, and in their soft bonds hold to-a sweet and affectionate recollection. They en into their earliest infancy. They grow n as necessarily as their language or their ney are various, and thus adapted to many hey are sung in the laboring fields, at the ide, at the festive dance, at moments of de-stant shores, in the hours of sadness, and at the dead. These circumstances have, for them with an interest, and significancy, that y might not have possessed .- Boston Atlas. difficult to tell how far the ability to sing, ase and enrich man's actual enjoyment, or

cares and sorrows. How is the interest in on increased by a spiritual song in a beauti-How is the spirit soothed and lightened, even giving vent to that sorrow in some plaintive oes the heart of the devoted Christian leap hile engaged in giving utterance to the overtude of that heart, in some sublime song of . O there is a charm in music, inexpressiothing, elevating and captivating.

ty of parents to give their children an opporn to sing. This should be done when young, hey should teach them, themselves; if not, et them have the best advantages which can nem. It is better to be imperfectly taught,

MINARY.-We solicit the attention of our e communication on the first page of our pato the praiseworthy enterprise of the New Conference, of establishing a Seminary of Newmarket, N. H. This is a great, a responoble undertaking; and those who are engaged to be nobly and generously sustained. eir cause to the consideration of all who feel the promotion of literature and science.

ARY SERMON .- We were privileged on Sab g, the 12th inst., to listen to the very able dis-the Rev. Professor Holdich, of Middletown pronounced in the Bromfield street Church, Female Methodist Missionary Society. The as admirable for the profoundity of its thought f its arrangement, and the chaste, elegant and style in which it was delivered. In short, we heard, in one discourse, the claims of the cause more ably sustained. The impression een deep and salutary. Without attempting of this excellent performance, we may say hat it was worthy of the cause and of the oc we have no doubt that the society, in whose delivered, have received a new impetus in on of their truly Christian designs. We refinest talents of the church are employed in his, its noblest, its holiest undertaking. Can six hundred millions of perishing souls be o ably presented?

NCE .- We are pleased to learn by the Preof the Boston District, that the subject of has been introduced into all the Quarterly this District, and that fresh and vigorous cause have been earnestly recommended.

-The following letter from Br. Downing, lcome and cheering intelligence concerning s of our church in Salem. I would respect st you to insert it in the Herald, as I know, al observation, that there are strong indicaighter day dawning upon our Zion in that city. oubt but that it will be read with great interof our preachers and people.

B. OTHEMAN.

theman: R.—Knowing that you feel deeply interested erity of the M. E. Church in this place, I take of writing you a lew lines respecting its pre-

s in love,

arch 13.

aware, that we have long been embarrassed y debt, incurred by building a Chapel, which years been the occasion of much trouble, and y affected our prosperity. In January, 1836, as \$2,200; it is now reduced to \$1,600, and, exertions of the Agent of the Board of Trusn the coming July, be still further reduced to a the coming July, be still further reduced to \$1,200. The probabilities of future difficulties to the House, are therefore fast lessening, there between eighty and ninety members in union, who appear well united to each other, engaged in religion. Our congregation is at-

collect the pleasant season we enjoyed at our Feast, and the tokens of good which were mang us. I am happy, my dear sir, to inform you, tokens have been multiplied since you left st Sabbath evening, eight or nine individuals ard to the altar for prayers and twelve or fourrers attended the class meeting on the succeed-We hope and pray that many souls may be g. We hope and pray that number of the control of t

at Head of the Church has however seen fit to nourn the death of one of our members. You ally acquainted with Mrs. Pool, and could not ble to her worth, and to the happy influence ble to her worth, and to the happy influence exerted upon all around her. I need not write y—"her record is on high." Deeply do we ss, and heartily do we sympathise with the besband, and the afflicted friends. "I died haphe, when extreme bodily suffering caused her rander for a moment, "and was accepted."—irit! is not that a reality now, which was then of a disturbed imagination."

of a disturbed imagination or a disturbed imagination?

mrch, we feel grateful to God for the great goodin he has manifested unto us. We are sensible
s we have encouragement to labor, so we have astant and persevering effort; without it, Meth-

never take a high stand in its talented clergy. With a deep conscious-struth, we solicit your prayers and efforts on with those of the lovers of Zion. J. W. Downing.

inia Annual Conference has passed a number ns, heartily approving the dissolution of the ty of the M. E. Church, and recommending ican Bible Society and its several auxiliaries. d efficient support.

### REVIVALS.

MARCH 22, 1837.

The Middletown University, the Wilbraham Academy, In this way, fifties and hundreds might be obtained. the Readfield and Newbury Seminaries, have recently our thanks for his kind letter.

DEAR BROTHER BROWN-The Lord is very graciousent session, about twenty have, we trust, been "quiekly reviving his work in our Seminary. During the presened into newness of life." Within a few days past, the cieties or congregations numbering three to five hundred; work has been unusually powerful, and, in some of its the object contemplated, and the pecuniary necessities of said to have commenced "at the house of God;" and the proposed publication. As for me, my whole soul is there, we have reason to believe, it is still going on, as well as in the "outer court." The evidences of conversion have, in most cases, been very satisfactory .-Many of the subjects of the work are young persons of more than ordinary promise, who may, and we trust will, become useful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord.

which more or less have not been made "wise unto instances solicited by their children. salvation." Thus is the Lord owning our literary institutions, and casting into them the salt of divine grace, that they may become not only fountains of science and litera-

ture, but of virtue and religion. F. MERRICK. Yours affectionately, March 17, 1837.

#### SOUTH TRURO, MASS.

able, I will tell you what God has done for us in this parent to every one connected with Sabbath schools.

ty-six joined the church,-most of them heads of families sired end. and masters of vessels, who promise much usefulness to There are many of our schools in successful operation. the church. This winter we have received nine, the which owe their prosperity to the peculiar plans and their faces, as a flint, Zion-ward. Others are inquiring the different schools, if made known through the Messen the way. To God be all the glory.

Merch 6, 1837.

### ORLEANS, MASS.

place the past winter, of which I shall give a more par- senger" of good tidings.

ticular account the first opportunity.

Please say to Br. King, that he may consider me as responsible for Fifty copies, subscribed for by the Teachsouth part of this town and Harwich, under the labors of ers in the Fifth division of the Boston Sabbath School So Br. Bicknell. Something like 60 or 70 have professed re- ciety, which meets in the Wells School House. This is a ligion within four or five weeks. THOS. G. BROWN.

Orleans, March 9.

# BETHEL, VT.

greatly quickened,-ten or twelve have been converted Zion, with their faces intherward.

for greater displays of divine grace in the salvation of sin
Vours truly,

Newell Culver.

Say the word, it shall. Please request Br. King to put.

Bennett street school down for 82 copies. March 13, 1837.

CIRCULATION OF TRACTS .- A brother with whom we were conversing a few days since, respecting the use of tobacco, remarked, that it was not so great an evil in the church, as extravagance in dress, that it did not deserve severer reprehension; but yet it was much spoken cordance with the advice of friends to the Sabbath School ly noticed. Without stopping to give our opinion, we wish the children and youth in their Sabbath Schools. to state, that Br. Ela has published in a neat little tract of twelve pages, the Rev. Mr. Judson's Letter to the Fe- tus after this week. male Members of the Christian churches in the United States. We hope this most convincing essay on the sub-

A BAPTISM IN PORTLAND.—The ordinance of baptism by immersion was administered on last Sabbath in the afternoon, by Rev. Mr. French of the Episcopal church in this city. This was not from a reluctant com-pliance with the wishes of a candidate; but we are happy persons. This is more difficult to account for, as all lexito learn that Mr. French is among that portion of the cographers agree in placing the accent on the first to learn that Mr. French is among that portion of the Episcopal clergymen who have a cordial confidence in Charge d'Affaires. As this French term often octinmersion as the Scriptural and most ancient practice, the church is the church of th and propriety .- Zion's Adv.

Zion's Advocate is a Baptist paper printed at Portland. We wish to inquire of the editor of that paper, how it dinance, and administered with dignity and propriety," and Entick alone, skarse, rhyming with farce. imitation. Will he please inform us likewise, after all the " dignity and propriety" which attended this ordinance, if its performance, in his estimation, is any more valid than mere sprinkling.

# FOR ZION'S HERALD.

# TO THE LOVERS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

DEAR BR. BROWN-I know I speak the sentiment per- translation. vading the bosom of every consistent friend of the Sunday School cause, when I say that a periodical devoted exclusively to the interests of such a cause, as brother King's "Messenger" is intended to be, and circulated among the most powerful auxiliaries to that glorious institution .-Like a celestial visitant, it will be prompting the teacher to go forward in his humble and noiseless work, and at the same time, riveting in the mind of the scholar, by happy and attractive illustrations, the lessons taught in the school It will furnish some of the most interesting pieces suitable to be committed and spoken on Sabbath School exhitions and monthly examinations. Indeed, I could easily till a volume in your paper, with a recommendation of such a work.

The low price of fifty cents a copy will put it within the reach of almost every one.

We should have at least ten thousand copies subscribed

for without the delay of another week. But when shall the paper be published?

should all agree upon the first of May? But how shall we all make Br. King hear us, and how

shall we know whether he will do as we say about it? respond too, by the Messenger's early visit among us.

Let the min ster have a meeting immediately with the the report, ordered to be printed. superintendents and teachers, and get their co-operation | SENATE. Tuesday, March 14.-A bill to encourage in the thing; then let the congregation on the Sabbath the manufacture of Beet Root Sugar, was passed to be enafternoon be addressed on the subject of Sanday School grossed. instruction, and at the close of the service give a pressing

and subscribe." The preachers and officers of the school should always be the first on the list to encourage others.

Let Presiding Elders also, in their Quarterly Meetings been blest with, or are now enjoying, seasons of revival. particularly in Love Feasts, introduce the subject, and It rejoices our heart to be able to add to these the Amenia give it their sanction; always taking care to mention that Seminary, in N. York. Br. Merrick will please accept they themselves have subscribed for the paper, and no small influence may be exerted in favor of this blessed enterprize.

Now, brethren, let us be all at it-do not dishearten work has been unusually powerful, and, in some of its but let us do something corresponding to the magnitude of

Boston, March 18.

\* Perhaps it would be better to mention the subject of the paper to the Sunday School on the Sabbath previous to its be-It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that not one quarter ing introduced to the congregation; and then, the parents has passed since the commencement of the school, during would probably be better prepared to subscribe, being in most

B. OTHEMAN.

# "THE MESSENGER."

BR. BROWN-I was highly pleased in seeing a Prospectus in the Herald for a "Sabbath School Messenger," designed to aid Sunday School Teachers in their holy duties. I hope Br. King will be sustained in his undertaking .-Superintendents and Teachers have long seen and felt the necessity of some publication similar to the one proposed. BR. BROWN-As revival intelligence is always accept- The necessity and advantage of such a work, must be ap-

In such a publication, we might meet and interchange Last year about thirty souls were converted, and twen- thoughts on the best plans to be pursued, to gain the de-

most of them young men; all of whom appear to have set measures pursued by them. These various operations in ger, would probably be adopted by others; and thus the THOMAS DODGE. work would become a very efficient suxiliary.

Some of our schools are enjoying a revival of religion. Interesting circumstances are constantly transpiring .-The relation of these in the periodical contemplated, We have had a very glorious revival of religion in this would be so interesting, that it would be hailed as a " Mes-

> Please say to Br. King, that he may consider me as small school, having been in operation but a few weeks, Yours in love, A. H. BROWN, Superintendent.

MR. EDITOR-The sight of the Prospectus, published in a recent number of your paper, will rejoice many a BR. BROWN-It is with unspeakable gratitude to God, heart. It has mine. I hail it as a noble co-worker in the that I am permitted to state through your excellent paper, Sabbath School cause. That such a work has long been to the friends of Zion, that the Lord has favored us with needed in our church, all will agree. In order that it some revival in East Bethel. The church has been shall succeed, those already engaged in Sunday Schools must come forward and give it the first impulse. Let and reclaimed, and some others are inquiring the way to every superintendent and teacher be about the work now. Zion, with their faces thitherward. We are still praying Now is the time, dear brethren; say, shall it go? If you

WM. WATERHOUSE, Superintendent. Boston, March 15.

# SABBATH SCHOOL MESSENGER.

BR. Brown-The price of this work has been reduced serve severer reprehension; but yet it was much spoken cause, who think agents would be unwilling to receive against, while extravagance and finery in dress are scarce-any commission for their services, as it would be paid by The terms will be altered to this effect, in the prospectus after this week.

D. S. King.

PRONUNCIATION .- Prophesy, Prophecy. The first ject, will be put into wide circulation by those who think of these words is a verb, the second a noun. The true extravagance in dress is the greater evil of the two; while pronunciation of the first, is prophe-si. This pronunciathose who think the use of tobacco is, may circulate Dr. tion is frequently given to the second, which is wrong .-Mussey's tract on that subject. Both may be had of Br. It should be prophe-see. A mispronunciation of the noun Ela-the first at \$1.50 per 100, and the second \$6.00 per in the 12th of Romans, verse 6, makes very bad sense and sound, to say the least; thus, " Whether prophe-si, let us prophe-si," &c.

ut com-

properly, we will give the pronunciation here. It is as The day was tine, the concourse of people immense, yet follows: Shar'-zha-daf-far'. The accent is on the second an unusual stillness and solemnity prevailed; and this and fourth syllables. The α in the first syllable is as in beautiful ordinance was administered with much dignity far; in the second, as in fate; in the third, as in hat, and in the fourth as in care. A Charge d' Affaires, is ar

ambassador of the second rank. Scarce. The best pronunciation of the a in this word. could have been any pleasure to him, to have stood by is that given to it in the word scare. This is the pronunand witnessed a performance, which, in his estimation, is ciation of Walker, Jones, Fulton and Knight, Jamieson, ealy a mockery of the ordinance of baptism. Will he and Webster; or so near this, that it would take a very please tell us, also, how he can call that a "beautiful ornice ear to discriminate. Sheridan alone gives it skurse,

> THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW .- We have been favored by the publishers, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, with the March number of this work. Some of the articles possess superior merit. The one on "A Baptist Version of the New Testament," deserves particular attention. We are certain that no considerate Baptist can read that article without being convinced of the extreme folly of a new

POETRY AT THE SOUTH .- Rev. J. N. Maffitt announces in his paper of Feb. 11, that he contemplates shortly to issue a book of poetry, to be entitled " Ireland, rising generation of our people, must prove one of the and other Poems." It is to contain about 200 pages, with a portrait. He says the principal poem, "Ireland," will be a patriotic one.

# MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Saturday, March 11 .- A petition of Richard S. Spofford and others, for incorporation for manufacturing purposes in Newburyport, and a petition of Wm Whittemore and others, for incorporation for the purchase of fuel, were presented and committed.

House. The bill to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation, passed to be engrossed-Yeas 208, Nays 136.

SENATE. Monday, March 13 .- Mr. Fairbanks presented a Memorial of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society, relative to the establishment Aye, that is the question; what if we ministers, pre- of a Congress of Nations, which was referred to the spesiding elders, superintendents, teachers, and parents, cial joint committee on that subject, and sent down for concurrence.

House. The committee who were directed to consider the subject of the abolition of capital punishment, made a O there is no difficulty in the way; only get a good list Report thereon, accompanied by a bill to establish the of subscribers sent on, and we shall make him hear, and punishment of treason, highway robbery, rape, and burglary; a bill to establish the punishment of arson; and a Is it also inquired, what is the best method to obtain a bill to abolish the punishment of death,—and these several bills were read, ordered to a second reading, and, with

House. The House refused to re-consider the vote invitation to the church and congregation to come forward whereby it refused a second reading to the resolve, mak- is to be 1st Lioutenant. -Atlas.

ing an appropriation for Amherst College. [This may be | Crash in New York .- On Monday morning, 13th inst.,

House. A bill to secure the city of Boston against it was put on in frosty weather. false alarms of fire, was read a third time, and re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a general law in relation to the subject.

support of said Bridge, was referred to a special commitee, with such as the House may join.

ed an amendment thereto, providing for an exemption hensions have been entertained for some time past of the from military duty of such persons as have conscientious scruples on the subject; but without taking the question thereon, the orders of the day were laid on the table, and the side which first fell, on Exchange street, and which the House adjourned.

SENATE. Friday, March 17 .- A bill was passed to a hird reading to establish the Fisherman's Bank.

House. The bill to aid in the construction of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road, was passed to be engrossed-Yeas 307, Navs 186.

opular Temperance Tales. We could give a synopsis

Mr. Editor—The valuable communications of the Rev. T. Merritt, on the subject of American Slavery, need not my humble recommendation to give them influence, with the candid and intelligent reader. Their spirit, style and sentiment, place them above commendation.—

Nevertheless, you will suffer me to express my cordial Nevertheless, you will suffer me to express my cordial approval of them, and recommend them to the careful perusal of those, by whom my simple opinion of their excellence may be regarded. J. HORTON. Boston, March 20.

We presume Mr. Finney still calls himself a Calrinist. We wonder, where in the writings of his doc- fifth instalment of the French Indemnity. rinal teacher, sentiments justifying the following declaraions, may be found.

I recollect hearing an individual say, he would preach mands it; but he would not preach that they could repent, because God comconsummate trifling! Suppose a man were to say he would preach to citizens that they ought to obey the laws of the country, because the government had enacted them, but he would not tell them that they could obey, because it is nowhere in the statute book enacted that they have the ability. It is always to be understood when God requires any thing of men, that they possess the requisite faculties to do it. Otherwise God f us impossibilities, on pain of death, and sends sinners of February. to hell for not doing what they were in no sense able to

SEA LIFE .- Sea Life; or what may or may not be its influence. done by Ship-owners, Ship-masters, Mates and Seamen. By Wm. Sullivan, Counsellor at Law.

tle book, are Protections and Impressment; Hospital Money; the Captain; Picture of a Good and a Bad Captain; the Mates; Conduct of the Seamen on the Voyage, and Troubles between Ship-officers and Crews. Mr. Sullivan has done all persons connected immediately or ry, brought an account of an attempt to assassinate the remotely with maritime business, a great service, by the publication of this book. We do not doubt that it will others presumed to be accomplices were arrested, and after undergoing a summary examination, were tied up in be the means of saving an incalculable amount of proper-ty, and perhaps many lives. It is proporting a significant that it will be a sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus. ty, and perhaps many lives. It is properly a sailor's vade ccum, and should be in the hands of every one of them.

Co., of New York City failed last week, in consequence of the failure of some houses in New Orleans, with whom the Josephs were connected. Their liabilities with these the Josephs were connected. Their liabilities with these houses is about \$2,500,000. It is, however, confidently

We have received a communication from Br. Merritt, in reply to Dr. Fisk, which will appear in our next.

# General Intelligence.

Shocking .- Mrs. Gear, wife of Mr. John Gear, sailmaker, who has resided for many years in Purchase street, England, among which were a large number of ivory was burnt in such a dreadful manner, on Tuesday, 14th boxes exactly imitating eggs, containing very rich and inst., in consequence of her clothes taking fire, while in expensive foreign lace. the room alone, that she died in about three hours after.

Temperance Movements .- The Rev. Henry Colman will, we understand, lecture on Temperance in New Bedford the next week, commencing on Tuesday evening, by appointment of the Council of the Massachusetts Temby appointment of the Council of the Massachusetts Tem-perance Society, with the concurrence of the Temperance Societies in that place. The Rev. Mr. Taylor gave two lectures on Temperance, by request of the State Society, in New Bedford, a few weeks since, to most crowded and

deeply interested congregations.

We are much pleased to learn, that the Council of the Parent Society feel the importance of vigorously pursuing the great cause they have in trust. They have had three agents abroad in different sections of the State during the ter .- Mer. Journal.

Temperance in Dorchester .- The result of the Town leeting at Dorchester, on Monday, the 7th inst., must be exceedingly gratifying to the County Commissioners of Norfolk, and the friends of temperance and morality gen-erally. The temperance ticket prevailed over the antitemperance by a majority of 117 votes. In no town in the Commonwealth, has the progress of reform been greater than here. Five years ago, it is believed that urdent spirits were sold at eight or ten different places throughout the town. Now it is banished the place. Two years since it was voted in open town meeting to furnish the Paupers with ardent spirit. Now they have it not. Then the Alms House was overrun with paupers—now number is reduced nearly one half — Ibid.

Distressing Casualty.—We learn by a slip from the National Eagle, printed at Claremont, N. H., that the Southern Mail Stage, from Brattleboro', for Windsor, Vt., via Walpole, N. H., left Walpole on Tuesday morning, alarm prevailed at Buenos Ayres, about the 15th January, alarm prevailed at Buenos Ayres, alarm prevailed at Buenos Ayres via Walpole, N. H., left Walpole on Tuesday morning, with several passengers, among whom were Mrs. Hannah Chesley and Miss Rebecca Tasker, of Charlestown, Mass., Mrs. Dunham, of Woodstock, Vt., a Mr. Swain, and another gentleman. While crossing a bridge over and upon the city for the purpose of capture and plunder.

At Montevideo, the market was dull for all kinds of American produce. Hides were on the rise, having adwas precipitated into the river. Mrs. Chesley and her sister, Miss Tasker, and Mrs. Dunham, were drowned the other passengers, with the driver, were saved. Every exertion was made to save the unfortunate sufferers, bu

Rum Sellers .- E. D. Parsons, of Ludlow, Mass., was recently sentenced to the county jail for twenty days, for selling spirits without a license. This is right. One thing more should be done, viz.: Those who sell with lisame place. The practice of selling intoxicating drink is fast ruining our country. Every grog shop in the land is a public nuisance, and ought to be suppressed. The license system sanctions and sustains the business. And those who grant these licenses, are the prime agents in

we understand that the Independence, ship of the line, now lying at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, is ordered to proceed forthwith to the Delaware, where she will take on board-and convey to Russia, Mr. Dallas, the new minister to that Empire. She is beyond question the finest ship in our Navy, if not superior to any vessel in that of any other country. Commodore John B. Nicholson will be her commander, and Lieut. Slidel!, as we have heard, is to be 1st Lieutenant.—Atlas.

| Son—W. Ward—T. Burnham—J. Jansen—J. W. Case—I. Nach—M. Walker & Wa

considered as deciding the fate of all similar applications made to the present session of the Legislature.]

Senate. Wednesday, March 15.—A bill to annex part of the town of Scituate to Cohasset, passed to a second reading.

House. A bill to secure the city of Boston against

Another .- The N. Y. Courier of Tuesday says, " At ons to report a general law in relation to the subject.

Senate. Thursday, March 16.—A memorial from

Josephs, at the corner of Wall and Exchange streets, fell he proprietors of Charles River Bridge, in relation to the almost entirely to the ground. Three crashes quickly upport of said Bridge, was referred to a special commit.

It is fortunate the occurrence took place at the hour it House. The bill concerning the Militia was taken up, did. Had it happened during the day, it is hardly possiand further amended. Mr. Greenleaf, of Bradford, movstability of this building, in which, to render it complete

caused the joints between the stones to open. There can be no doubt that the fall of the building is attributable to the imperfect form of the arches of brick used in the place of rafters .- Mer. Jour.

Fire at Quebec .- On the 3d inst. the building used a wich and Worcester Rail Road, was passed to be engrossed—Yeas 307, Nays 186.

NANCY LE BARON.—This story makes No. 13 of the consular Temperature Temp

popular Temperance Tales. We could give a synopsis of its contents, but prefer to recommend its perusal to our readers. It is a deeply affecting transcript of innumerable originals, and cannot fail to draw tears from the most insensible.

A Singular Case.—It is stated in the New York Transcript, that Mrs. Elizabeth McGuire, the wife of a respectable tradesman in New York, aged 27 years, lately died in dreadful agony, in consequence of having taken a draught administered by a young physician of that city, Dr. Joseph Hart. Mrs. McGuire expired in a tew hours after the medicine was administered, her stomach, throat, and tongue being much swollen, and her neck, hands and fingers much discolored—exhibiting strong evidence of ing of a very peculiar constitut

A lad in New York, named George M'Cady, who was bitten by a dog last August, died of hydrophobia last week. This is the third or fourth case which has occurred in that city within two or three months.

The Poland, lately arrived at New York, brough seven hundred and nine thousand francs, on account of the Reported Surrender of the Seminole Chieftains .-

rumor reached town yesterday morning by the steam packet South Carolina, that all the Seminole chieftains, with the exception of Oseola, had surrendered to Gen. Jesup, and they had determined to bring him in dead or alive. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, especially as the Charleston papers to Thursday after-noon are silent on the subject. In fact the Courier of Tuesday predicts another year's absence of the citizens of Florida from their plantations.—Norfolk Beacon, M'ch 3.

# FOREIGN.

Latest from France.—The ship Poland has arrived at New York from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 7th The Grippe continued to spread through the country The paper of Feb. 5, says there is perhaps not a single house in Paris to which the epidemic had not extended

It was very sickly at Marseilles, the deaths in one day By Wm. Sullivan, Counsellor at Law.

Some of the most important topics explained in this litmost prevalent, and carried off the greatest numbers.

On the night of the 6th, a fire broke out in the great printing establishment of Mr. Everat, in Paris, which was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at 400,000 francs. The origin of the fire is not known. A courier who arrived at Vienna on the 30th of Janua

The last papers from abroad mention the declining health GREAT FAILURE.—The house of J. L. & S. Joseph & The Kings of Denmark and Sweden. It is not probable that either of these sovereigns will live many months.—The King of Denmark, Frederick VI., was born in 1768,

himself, who has a son living. Charles John, King of Sweden, who was the Marsha expected, that, in a few days, arrangements will be made whereby they will be able to resume their payments.

Charles 30hh, King the Army, was born in 1764, and is therefore now 73 years old. His son, the Prince Oscar, is the heir apparent to the throne of Sweden.

It is said that the plague has this year carried of 160,000 souls in Constantinople. The director of a white lead manufactory in France, has got rid of the disease known as the painter's cholic, by allowing his workmen the free use of sulphurated nonade.

A basket of French eggs has been seized at Dover,

At a late temperance celebration in London, stated that there were 300,000 tee-totallers in the United Liberia .- We are indebted to the editor of the Liberia

Herald for his paper to the 18th of October. The colonists in Monrovia were celebrating the anniversary of sundry charitable societies, with processions, addresse prayer and singing.

The site of the new colony of Mississippi has been purchased. But the Herald complains that Capt. Hanson, of the brig Ruth, of Philadelphia, charged 30 dollars a day, besides board, for taking the commi via to Mississippi.

A public meeting was held in Monrovia on the 29th Sept., J. C. Barbour in the chair; in which resolutions of grateful thanks to the friends of colonization were adopted -many of the most active and liberal of whom, we tioned by name.

The election had closed, and a proclamation was issued appounding the names of the successful candidates. notice that the proclamation closes with the flourish, "God sure the Commonwealth." Is the colony a commonwealth? A pirate under Spanish colors, had appeared off th

coast, but had as yet done no injury. The affairs of the colony appear to be in a prospero condition. The principal officers, with a view of helping the Treasury, have relinquished their salaries.—U. States

vanced a cent per lb. the day before his departure. Venezuela .- A revolution has broken out in Venezuela

which threatens to overthrow the government of that republic. The watchword of the revolutionists is "reform."

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

COMMUNICATIONS.

#### An Address on Temperance will be delivered at Ben Street Church, on Sunday evening, March 26th, by Mr. RUFUS STEBBINS of Harvard University.

S. Hull—J. Steele—T. L. M. Davis—W. Kimball—J. C. Pendleton—J. Sanborn—J. Perkins—B. F. Lambord this business, and ought to be held responsible for the consequences.

We understand that the Independence, ship of the line,

We understand that the Independence, ship of the line, PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD
SINCE MARCH 6.

T. A. Atwood, E. Hamblin, D. Baker, N. Rich, W.
Mirick, D. F. Pitman, D. Hayes, P. Whiting, S. Jones, S.
Houghton, D. Webster, E. Hall, L. Chenery, B. F. Batchelder, J. Belcher, E. Gary, W. Yelland, B. Martin, J. M.
Nye, B. Mether, L. Lewis, C. G. Handy, M. Worden,
A. Stickney, E. W. Little, R. Peaslee, E. Ingalls, A.
Powers, E. Gale, N. Blood, B. Dean, J. Hamman, W.
Thayer, J. Keith, E. Brown, J. Currier, N. Smith, J. Harris, H. Baker, G. W. Downing, J. Fellows, E. Brigham,
N. Rice, J. P. Flanders, T. L'M. Davis, S. Woodward,
jr., N. Armastead, R. Langley, L. L. Barrell, S. Allen,
S. Willard, L. Haywood, C. P. Cobb, M. H. Rogers, E.
Dickinson, M. Kimball, Walbridge & Walker, C. Ide, S.
Loomis, J. O. Fitch, E. Woodworth, P. Thatcher, S. Barker, E. Stone, M. Dyer, K. Dyer, J. Harding, and E.
Higgins, \$2 each.

Higgins, \$2 each.
J. Atwood, E. Atwood, J. Pierce, M. Newhall, Breed & Maley, R. Rich, E. Marston, T. Walker, S. B. King, A. Marden, J. Jones, and Z. York, \$1 each.

Thos. Barstow, J. Martin, and A. Pease, \$4 each—W. Gleason, \$3—J. Prentiss, \$2.25—H. Chapman, \$1.17—S. Conant, 62 cents—I. C. Baker, T. S. Rich, C. Atwood, J. Higgins, 50 cents each-L. Gorham, 42 cents-N. Jol

#### MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Merrick Nelson to Miss Ellen Crosby; Mr. Francis Everett to Miss Mary N. Pratt; Mr. Hiram D. Coombs to Miss Caroline E. Whitton; Mr. Willard C. White to Miss Alice H. Townsend; Mr. Dana Wheelock to Miss Mary Nason; Mr. Wm. H. Barnes to Miss Elizabeth Bentley; Mr. John Fisk to Miss Clarissa Grant; Mr. Thomas W. Robinson to Miss Hannah M. Osgood; Mr. Joseph W. Tuttle to Miss Elizabeth B. Hall.

In Hingham, Mr. Nathaniel L. Dayton, of Roston to

In Hingham, Mr. Nathaniel L. Dayton, of Boston, to Miss Lydia L. Lincoln, of H. In Lynn, Mr. Robert S. Badger, of Beston, to Miss Olive Newball, of L.

Olive Newhall, of L.

In Wellfleet, by Rev. T. Dodge, Mr. Richard Atwood to Miss Polly L. Atwood, both of Wellfleet.

In Truro, by Rev. T. Dodge, Mr. Ezekiel Atwood of Wellfleet, to Mrs. Sabra Mayo of Truro.—Mr. James Grove to Miss Jerusha Rich; Mr. Jeremiah Higgins to Miss Sally Lombard; Mr. Ephraim Rich to Mrs. Martha Higgins—all of Truro.

In this city, Mrs. Ann, widow of the late Mr. Nehemiah Norcross; Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph French, 14; Mr. Elijah Trask, Jr. 39; Mr. William S. White L. 21. and help him to the late Mr. Joseph L. 21. and help him to the late Mr. William S. White L. 21. and help him to the late Mr. Joseph L. 21. and help him to the late Mr. Joseph seph French, 14; Mr. Elijah Trask, Jr. 39; Mr. William S. White, Jr. 31; suddenly Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. John Gair, 25.—Joseph E. Smith, Esq. 53; he was found dead in his bed, in so natural a posture that he was supposed to be asleep by the person who first approached the bed in the morning; he had evidently died without a struggle, probably in sleep, having retired the previous evening in apparently perfect health.—At the Institution for the Education of the Blind, in this city, Miss Martha Granger, of Rochester, N. Y., a pupil of the Institution, aged 19. The deceased was remarkable for a thirst for knowledge. The deceased was rem arkable for a thirst for kn which led her, in spite of her infirmity, to seek it in a di which led her, in spite of her infamily, to seek it in a dis-tant institution, and among strangers. But her sweetness of disposition soon won her warm friends; while her ap-plication and talents secured the respect and esteem of her teachers; and her sudden death caused deep grief to all

In Charlestown, at her mother's residence, Mrs. Alice Caroline, 28, wife of Mr. Ephraim L. Snow, of this city.

# Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, March 13.

Arrived, Bark Chief, Eldridge, Charleston; — Brigs Rupce, Freeman, Plermo; Corinth, Griffin, Trapani; Nile, Gragg, Alicant; Fame, Atwood, Bangor, Wales; Trim, Humphrey, Havana; Leonidas, Frost, Richmond; Calo, Chatham, Vesta and Cashier, Baltimore; Granite, Philad; Silsbee, New York; — Schs Teazer, Green, Aux Cayes; Cape Fear, Babcock, Wilmington, N C; Bethel, Richmond; Seadrift and Two Brothers, Norfolk; Wolga, Merritt, Rappahannock; Danube, Otis, Fredericksburg; Eagle, Albert and China, Baltimore; Reeside, Benj Bigelow and Abigail, New York; Norman, Camden; Oscar, Bath; Grape, Kennebunk. MONDAY, March 13.

Bath; Grape, Kennebunk.
Cleared, Brig Juniper, Eldred, Havana. TUESDAY, March 14.

Arrived, Schs Page, N Yerk; Francis, Portland.
Cleared, Bark Pearl, Sweetlin, Valparaiso;—Brigs Africa, Ingersoll, Malta; Cambrian, Swinson, St Jago;—Schs Torch, Philad; Anaconda, New York; Sally Hope and Billingsgate, Providence; William, N Bedford. Wednesday, March 15.

Arrived, Ship Ohio, Barker, N Orleans;—Barks Niagara, Crosby, Smyrna; Irene, Stetson, N Orleans;—Brigs Black Hawk, Baker, Porto Cabello; Lincoln, Doughty, Matanzas; Mary Helen, Miller, Mobile; Gem and Echo, Philad;—Schs Delta, Norfolk; Boston, N York; Merchant and Cygnet, Frankfort; Planet, Bath; White Oak, Vank, Atlantic, Ocean, Alice, Spartan, Concord, and Alle WEDNESDAY, March 15.

York; Atlantic, Ocean, Alice, Spartan, Concord, and Alfred, Portland; Alpha, Kennebunk; Lydia, Portsmouth; December and Flash, Dover. Cleared, Ships Henry Clay, Elwell, N Orleans; Nan-tasket, Crocker, do; Chatham, Gorham, Savannah; Switzerland, Hunt, Charleston; - Brigs Czarina, Pelham, Co. penhagen; Baltimore, Russell, Havana; Cameo, Cushman, N Orleans; Spy, Doane, Mobile; Cordelia, Crockett, and Mary Pease, Shields, Portland;—Schs Concord, Carr, Havana; Amelia, Smith, Washington, N C; Cleopatra's Barge, Lewis, Baltimore; Tremont, Pequot and Rochester, N York; Dover Packet, Dover.

THURSDAY, March 16. Arrived, Ship Riga, Smith, N Orleans; Florence, Russell, do;—Barks Franklin, Gibbs, Trinidad; Bevis, Warren, Messina;—Brigs Augusta, Dixey, Havana; Orono, Dyer, do; Caroline, Pratt, N Orleans; Rapid, Lecraw, do; Georgiana, Philad;—Sch Banner, Wiscasset.

Cleared, Bark King Philip, Humphrey, Charleston;— Brig Bulah, Hinds, Arecibo;—Schs Gleaner, Wixson, Richmond; Maria, Glide, Western Trader and Lexington, N York; Pilot, N Bedford; Albert and Eliza, Somerset;

Envoy, Barnstable. FRIDAY, March 17. Arrived, Ships Ruthelia, Miner, Calcutta; Herald, Lincoln, Indian and South Atlantic Oceans, for Dorchester; Carolina, Harding, Charleston;—Barks Gaspar, Pool, and Mary, Wingate, N Orleans;—Brigs Geo Ryan, Woodbury, Manilla; Favorite, Smith, Messina; Dante, Stanbury, Manilia; Favorite, Smith, Messina; Dante, Stan-wood, Havana; Barclay, Thomas, Mayaguez; Arethusa, King, Havana; Leonidas, Union and Hebe, N Orleans; Nelson, Mabee, Mobile; Susan and Mary, Baltimore; Ella, Philad; Plutus, Kingston, N Y; Toucan, N York; —Schs Love, Twining, Port au Prince; Flora, Jenkins, Jacmel; Anson, Eldridge, Alexandria; Susanna, Brooks, Norfolk; Mayflower and Martha, Baltimore; Sun, Compliance, Fairfield and Cambridge, New York; Catharine, G E Harbor; Cardinal, Bridgeport; Asia, Belfast; Everlina, Portland; Minerva, Portsmouth; Elmira Rogers and

lina, Portland; Minerva, Portsmouth; Elmira Rogers and William, N Bedford,
Cleared, Brigs Impulse, Atkins, Philad; Trim, Humphrey, Portland;—Schs Chariot, Baltimore; Wm T King, Philad; Mary, Goodspeed, Hartford; Fair Play and Luther, Somerset; Wabash, Newport. SATURDAY, March 18. Arrived, Barks Lewis, Reed, South Atlantic Ocean; United States, Webb, Calcutta;—Brigs Warrior and Nor-folk, Philad;—Schs Marion, Storms, Maracaibo; Gem,

folk, Philad;—Schs Marion, Storms, Maracaibo; Gem, Woodbury, Charleston; Mirror, Cahoon, Fredericksburg; Dorchester and Lapwing, Norfolk; Oscar, Compliance, Sun and Mail, N York; Eclipse, N Bedford.

Cleared, Ship Shaw, Chase, Havana;—Bark Vernon, Perkins, Matanzas;—Brigs Wankinco. Ryder, Alexandria; Granite, Philad; Calo, Baltimore; Lincoln, Bath;—Schs Flor de Mar, Vennard, Wilmington, N C; Eagle, Baltimore; Harriet, Philad; Boston, Baltic and Renown, N York; Delight in Peace, Providence; Milo, Newport; Emily, Somerset; Helen, Bath; Frances, Portland; Anagers, Seco; Lurana and Merchant, Portsmouth.

gerona, Saco; Lurana and Merchant, Portsmouth SUNDAY, March 19. Arrived, Brig Oak, Ryder, Philad.

The Miles, King, from N Orleans, arrived in Hampton Roads, boarded 5th inst. lat 34 21, lon 75 17, sch Seaman, of Duxbury, abandoned, and supposed crew taken off;—had apparently been run down as her larbord quarter was knocked in; took from her sails, running rigging, anchors, cables, and part of cargo of chairs and molasses. Brig Eveline, at Baltimore from N Orleans, also fell in with sch Seaters. man, in lat 34, lon 76, and took from her five dozen chairs.

WANTED, a young man from 16 to 18 years of age, to work in Provision Store—a person having some knowledge of the Butchering business would be preferred. A liberal compensation will be given. Good recommendations required. Inquire at this office, or at the Lowell Journal office, in Lowell.

### Poetry.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GARDEN What means that deep and awful groan, Which breaks upon the evening air ? Who's that in yonder garden, lone, Kneeling in agonizing prayer? The gloomy night is dark and drear, The chilling winds blow round his head, The clouds in angry wildness lower, You moon and stars their light have hid. Behold the sweat of crimson dye, Drop from his high and lofty brow ! See him alone in anguish lie!

Has he no friend to share his wo? Soul, that's the King of glory bright. Son of the high and living God-Sinking beneath sin's ponderous weight, In tears, in agony and blood! Angels may throng in wonder round,

No one can share the bitter cup; He took it from his Father's hand. The dregs he'll drink in anguish up. When man transgressed, cast off the fear, And deep revolted from his God,

The Father says, " He dares my power Himself must pay it with his blood." "Father!" exclaims the Son, "forgive! I'll bear the weight of all thy wrath ; O let but man, the rebel, live;

I'll taste myself the pains of death!" The Father yields to give his Son; The Son descends to bleed and die: In vonder garden, drear and lone. You see his awful agony!

A cruel, keen, blood-thirsty clan. With souls more dark than midnight gloom. Impelled by hellish malice on, Now seize God's dear, defenceless Son

Shall I pursue the awful scene? My soul starts back and dreads to see My Saviour racked with pangs so keen, And writhe in speechless agony !

I draw the veil ;-but, O my soul, I charge thee never to forget That scene in yonder garden, cold-Thy Saviour's agony and sweat!

When Satan tempts, or sin allures, Remember dark Gethsemane! Turn from and trample down earth's toys, Rise, claim the crown Christ bought for thee!

### Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died in Concord, March 1, of consumption, Mrs. Susan C. Fales, wife of Rev. Caleb Fales, and eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac and Mrs. Susan Vir-

During the first of sister F.'s illness, she felt desirous for life and health, in view of the field of usefulness which lay before her, but she was enabled to manifest most eminently the spirit and character of a Christian. As she was verging toward the grave, she was often heard to say, "When will Jesus come? Lord give me patience to wait."

Though her sufferings were extreme, she frequently considered them small, when compared with what her Saviour had borne for her. She felt a deep concern for those around her, and often warned them to be also ready. The last words she uttered, were, "Jesus has come," as though the long looked-for and desired friend had arrived; and thus in triumph met her summons, so that we

> " On Jesus' breast she leaned her head, And breathed her life out sweetly there.

By the death of sister F., her husband is deprived of an affectionate companion, her parents of a dutiful and much loved child, and the church of Christ, of an ardent friend. J. W. Mowry.

Concord, N. H., March 7.

# Miscellaneous.

LYNN-SHOE BUSINESS.

The settlement of Lynn was commenced about the middle of the year 1629, and the town is therefore one of the most ancient in the Commonwealth. Its territory was at first very extensive, embracing what now forms the towns of Reading, South Reading, Lynnfield and Saugus. Down to the year 1637, it was known by its old Indian name, Saugus, a name which has ever been retained by the picturesque little river, which makes a part of the western boundary.

The people of Lynn became early known for their industrious habits, and long before the Revolutionary war, the town was celebrated for the manufacture of shoes. In the infancy of the business, and indeed down to the revolutionary days, this branch of manufacture was conducted in quite a different mode from what it is at present : father and sons, with perhaps an apprentice or journeyman, pursued their labors in a shop not much larger than an ordinary hen coop, with a chimney in one corner, and a cutting board in another .-When a sufficient number of pairs were completed, the Boss trudged off to Boston with them in a bag upon his shoulder, and little did it matter whether his purchaser appeared in a red coat, or a blue roundabout, so long as he obtained the imperial mint drops. In most cases, however, his shoes were disposed of at the grocer's and draper's in exchange for their commodities. After the Revolution, the business began to assume more of a character, and some persons with considerable capital engaged in it; but yet it did not become any thing like a safe business for the investment of capital. till within a few years. The practice always was, to send the shoes abroad to be disposed of by agents, and irresponsible persons, who did not always prove honest and capable; so that the manufacturer was subjected to continual losses. The business has however, become so regulated, that at present the purchaser comes to Lynn for shoes, and thus gives the manufacturer a much better opportunity to guard against losses. Every season, a great many of the wealthy southern and western merchants make their appearance here to obtain

It is curious to trace the fashions of shoes, as they have from time to time changed. At first, some appear to have been manufactured of very coarse curried leather, and some of common woollen cloth. Then the damsel stepped forth in shoes of satin, florentine or damask. The manufacture of moroc-

from the Oriental sandal .- Lynn Record.

THE COLORED AMERICAN .- A new paper with this heaven by polluting his consecrated sanctuary. title has been commenced in N. Y. City, the editor and publisher of which are both colored men. It is a small which will pay greater respect to man, than to the but neat sheet, and is edited with ability. The editor ap- King of kings and Lord of lords! pears to be a man of intelligence. We copy the follow-

FREE STATES.

BRETHREN-God hath laid on us great respondepend. It is our part, by virtue, prudence and to rejoice. industry, to uphold the hands of our devoted and sacrificing friends-let us not be found wanting. Should we prove unworthy our few privileges, we shall furnish our enemies the strongest arguments and hinder the elevation of the free.

On the other hand, should we establish for ourselves a character—should we as a people, become enlightened European or Eastern man, who has not exmore religious and moral, more industrious and pressed the most undisguised horror at the frequency of prudent, than other classes of community, it will homicide and murder within our bounds, and the eas be impossible to keep us down. This we should with which the homicide escapes from punishment." do. We are more oppressed and proscribed than and more diligent than others.

calculated to cultivate the mind and elevate the morals. No oppressed colored American, who wishes to occupy that elevation in society, which God has designed he should occupy, should be in- ful state of things, is Slavery. And, indeed, the temperate, or even touch, as a beverage, intoxica- other causes that he suggests, so far as they seem ting drinks; none should be idle or extravagant; to have weight, may be traced, almost entirely to none profane the Sabbath, nor neglect the sanctu- this one mother of abominations. ary of God-but all-all should be up and doing, ur brethren.

On our conduct, in a great measure, their salva- calculated to do good .- Vermont Chron. tion depends. Let us show that we are worthy to be freemen. It will be the strongest appeal to the his abettors, that can be furnished; and it will be things, to stir up your pure minds by way of re- doubt been compelled to do in self defence.nembrance.

# CURIOUS DISCOVERIES.

cumberland mountains, in Tennessee, there are extensive caves and grottos, in which many human skeletons and bones of animals have been found, some of them in a petrified state. These caves and grottos have been recently explored by two gentlemen in search of curiosities, and on the 24th acter. of January they discovered in one of them three petrified bodies entire, one of a dog, and two human bodies, one of them holding a spear. It is believed by the gentlemen that all three of the bodies may be removed from their present position in a perfect state—though the dog, being in a ving posture upon a flat rock, it will undoubtedly be a difficult task to remove it uninjured. The human bodies appear to be those of men-probably hunters. Their clothing can hardly be distinguished -but still it is evident that the two were in a measure turned into stone. They are described thus: One sitting, with the head leaned as t were against a projecting rock, and the other tanding, with a spear balanced in his hand, as hough he was surprised, and had just started on a quick walk. The dog lies as if crouched in terror, or about to make a spring-but the features or body are not distinct enough to determine which osition. The cave in which they were found is yes, and no means no. full 125 feet into the mountain. The entrance to the place is difficult, and it is thought that it never was before attempted at all. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. There is also a valley thence to the river. The gentlemen who have made this interesting discovery, are making preparations to bring away the bodies, which they intend to have forwarded to New York.

Rev. T. Merritt's letter to Dr. Bangs, on the subect of slavery, elicited a reply from Dr. Fisk. Mr. Merritt has published an extended answer to the fectual. octor. This interesting correspondence has proeeded thus far in ZION'S HERALD. Should it coninue, as these ministers are among the most celeorated for their piety, talents and command of temper, and as they write under the influence of long and deeply cherished feelings of friendship, we have no doubt that it will be alike honorable to them and serviceable to the interests of humanity and truth .- Auburn Banner.

#### [From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] TOBACCO IN CHURCHES.

Having heard something of the good taste displayed by our brethren on the west circuit in the rection of their new church in Eighteenth-street, I took occasion recently, on a lovely Sabbath morning, to visit this sacred spot, and could not but concur in the opinion expressed above, And what tended still more to inspire the devotions of the the remains of a lovely babe.

close of the Revolution. Round toes were fash- was not without its desired effect. Now, would ionable at one time; then pointed and turned up not this plan be worthy of imitation by many of toes, the points sometimes curling over nearly to the our sister churches, especially those which are free, instep. Square toes, much like the present style, and which are so often deluged with the juice of were in vogue about a century since. Large straps this fragrant weed? And to the disgrace of many and buckles were at one time worn both by men who would fain pass themselves off for gentlemen and women. Then wooden heels, and these fre- in the world, yet when they get within the walls quently two inches thick, and shaved down to a of a Methodist church, throw off all restraint, and point not larger than the end of a man's thumb, so think because these are free churches they are at that the lady must have found it extremely difficult perfect freedom to do as they please. Such perto keep her balance. At another time there was a sons would not hazard their reputation for good kind of light summer shoe, not far removed in style breeding by going into a gentleman's parlor and saturating the floor with their deposites, but still they would think it no indignity to the Majesty of How preposterous must be that sense of honor

What can be more revolting to the finer feelings of a gentleman, or the delicate sensibilities of RESPONSIBILITY OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THE lady of refinement, than to see the sanctuary of the living God-that place which, above all others should be held sacred to devotion, desecrated to sibility-we have to act an important part, and fill such despicable purposes. Therefore whatever an important place, in the great cause of human- will correct this evil should be strictly observed ity and religion-and in the work of emancipation. and should these few hints be instrumental to any On our conduct and exertions much, very much degree in effecting so desirable an end I shall feel

### SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

New York, Feb. 7.

Bishop Smith has lately published in the Lexwith which to oppose the emancipation of the slave, ington, Ky., Intelligencer, Thoughts on the frequen cy of Homicide in the State of Kentucky. He says:

"The writer has never conversed with a travelled and

" It is believed that such a register of crime among others, therefore we should be more circumspect a people professing the Protestant religion and speaking the English language, is not to be found with regard to We live in an age of reform, and if we lay not any three quarters of a million of people, since the downhold of every means of reformation and improve- fall of the feudal system. Compared with the records of ment, we shall be left in the back ground, and the crime in Scotland or the Eastern States, the results are contrast between our condition and that of our absolutely shocking! It is believed there are more hom white brethren will be widened. Then let us as a | icides on an average of two years, in any of our more pop whole people, avail ourselves of every measure, ulous counties, than in the whole of several of our States

Among the causes assigned by him for this fear

Publications like these, in a slave-holding State should work while it is day. We owe this to our- are encouraging. Although not so frequent as selves, and we owe it to the poor slaves who are they were a few years ago, they show that slavery can still be discussed, on the soil itself, in a way

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS .- While rents, wages adgement and conscience of the slave-holder and paper, and every necessary of life has risen from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. within the a sure means of our elevation in society, and to last thirty months, the prices of newspapers have the possession of all our rights, as men and citi- remained stationary. Some of our brethren of zens. But brethren we are encouraged in these Alabama have taken the proper hint from the inmatters-we rejoice that there is a redeeming spirit creased prices of every thing else, and have raised abroad in the land-and merely suggest these the price of their papers. This, they have no Nash. Union.

[From the Sabbath School Treasury.] In the vicinity of the Great Laurel Bridge of the | HINTS TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACH

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

1. Good common sense. 2. Uniformity of temper.

3. Capacity to understand and discriminate char-

4. Decision of character. 5. An affectionate disposition.

6. A just moral discernment. 7. Suitable intellectual qualifications.

1. Show them that you are their real friend 2. Be not in haste to praise or blame, to promise or threaten

3. Never speak angrily, nor scold, nor fret.

GOVERNMENT IN A SCHOOL.

1. Govern yourselves. 2. Consider and deal with the scholars as reason ble and intelligent beings.

3. Let your government be uniform, not approving to-day what, a short time since, you disapproved.

4. Let your government be characterized by firmness, giving the scholars to understand that yes means 5. Let your government be impartial, not approve

ing in one what you condemned in another. 6. Let your government bear reference to the fu ture good of the scholars, as well as to the present. 7. Be kind and affectionate in speaking, and culti-

vate the same affectionate spirit, in the scholars. 8. Never be in haste to believe a scholar has dor wrong, nor be in haste to accuse him. 9. Reprove public crimes or gross misdeme

before the school, but trivial faults in private. 10. Study what will prevent the recurrence

11. Let your reproofs be serious, pungent, and ef-

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF A SCHOOL. 1. Make the school as attractive as possible. 2. Have a good system, a time for every thing, and

every thing in its time.

3. Make the scholars understand every thing thor oughly. Quality is better than quantity. 4. Let every lesson receive attention in proportio to its importance.

MANNER OF TEACHING.

1. Use the most simple mode of illustration. 2. Make every study as pleasant as possible. 3. Devote your whole time to your classes.

4. Pay particular attention to their reading-the ones of voice—the pronunciation, and the stops, and copy nature as much as possible. To the above very judicious hints, from "Hall's

Lectures on School-keeping," (and which are certainly applicable to Sabbath Schools) we will add the heart, I remembered that it was there I entombed following hints from a recent number of "Zion's Herald."

On entering this neat though plain temple, I 1. Do not make any invidious comparisons. If was forcibly struck with the appropriateness of the you wish to praise, or if it is necessary to censure any following inscription in letters of gilt over each of individual, especially the former, do it privately. Do the inner doors, "All GENTLEMEN! are requested not have any favorites. You cannot do any thing by to refrain from spitting tobacco juice on the floor. which you may so readily lessen yourself in the esti-N. B .- No smoking in front of the church allow-mation of your pupils, as by the exhibition of favored." And I was equally gratified (judging from itism. Remember, that when they have ceased to reco was not introduced into town till about the the appearance of the floor) that this inscription spect you, your usefulness is at an end.

2. Don't laugh at blunders and mistakes made by your scholars. If your pupils do so, check them .-

BEET SUGAR .- The manufacture of sugar from beet root is greatly upon the increase in Austria .-It was expected that the government would soon lay a tax upon this production. In Hungary, too, the landed proprietors were giving more attention to this subject.

#### PROSPECTUS.

A N earnest desire having been expressed by many brethren connected with Sabbath Schools, in this an other places in New England, for the publication of a periodical designed to aid youthful minds in the pursuit of religious knowledge, and to assist such as impart religious instruction, in their labor of love,—the subscriber, also being sensible of the necessity of such a work for the prosperity of Sabbath Schools in connection with the Methodist E. Church, proposes to test the extent of desire for its publication, by issuing a Prospectus for the SABBATH SCHOOL MESSENGER.

It is proposed to issue the work monthly, in pamphlet form, 12mo. size, each number containing 24 pages. But as the subscriber is unwilling to suffer loss himself, or to expose subscribers to loss or disappointment, on account of any pecuniary embarrassment, it will not be companied. other places in New England, for the publication of a periodical designed to aid youthful minds in the pursuit of religious knowledge, and to assist such as impart religious instruction, in their labor of love,—the subscriber, also being sensible of the necessity of such a work for the prosperity of Sabbath Schools in connection with the

expose subscribers to loss or disappointment, on account of any pecuniary embarrassment, it will not be commenced till a sufficient number of subscribers are pro-

own agency without any expense to the published.

or copies will be sent to one address for twenty dollars, or forty cents each.

Ministers of the M. E. Church, Superintendents of Sabbath Schools, and other individuals friendly to this Sabbath Schools, and other individuals friendly to this Pearl street, opposite Oak street, New York. Sabbath Schools, and other individuals friendly to this undertaking, are respectfully invited to act as Agents. They will please ascertain how many subscribers they can procure, or say how many they will be responsible for, and inform me of the same, directing their communications (post paid) to "Dexter S. King, Office of Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.," stating to whose address, and to what Post Office, the Messenger may be directed; but let no money be forwarded, till it is announced unconditionally that the work will be published. ditionally that the work will be published.

Friends who wish to see this work succeed, mu lose no time, must spare no efforts, as it is desirable issue the first number about the first of May, and cannot be published at all, on such reduced terms, without a very large list of subscribers.

DEXTER S. KING.

**PUBLICATIONS** 

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T. Jackson;
Benj. Abbott;
Wm. Carvosso, new Sermon by Bishop Soule, the death of Bishop M Kendree: Watson's Theological Insti-

" Sermons; publication;
" Simon Episcopius, a new publication; Life of Wesley; Wesley's Works; " Journal. BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Sabbath School Teachers' S. S. Minute Book;
First Book; "Receiving Book; First Book; Teacher's Third Book; Questions on the Acts of the Wesleyan Methodist Cate-chism, Parts 1 and 2; Selection of Hymns for the Apostles: Series of Questions on the S. S. Union of the M. E.

Church; Child's Pocket Companion; N. B.—Orders for all kinds of Religious, Moral and in-structive Books are solicited by D. H. ELA. March 15, 1837.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MOTT, the Female Physician, respectfully gives notice to her numerous friends, and the Ladies in general, hat she has returned to Boston, from her visit to Europe, and re-commenced her profession, and has associated with her in the profession the MISSES HUNT, her former students; they may be found at No. 1 Spring street, corner of Leveret street, Boston. Having brought with her Herbs, Roots, and Essential Oils, not to be obtained in America, she will be enabled to meet diseases; in their most formidable appearances. The many delegates in their most formidable appearances.

cessary.

The Patent Medicated Champoo Baths, will be administered to Ladies at any hour of the day. These Baths are medicated with different Herbs and Essential Oils to suit the diseases for 2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen which they are taken. The success which has attended the use of these Baths, will, it is hoped, lead to their introduction into every family.

They are not only a cure, but also a preventive against chronic and contagious diseases, and have been found invaluable in Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spinal affections, Hu-

diseases in their most formidable appearances. The many delicate complaints incident to the female frame, render any argument in favor of the propriety of Female Physicians unne-

Mrs. Most has set apart every restormed tending to the diseases of children, ewing to the great number of applicants of that class.

The No Gentleman can communicate with her except through a Wife or Mother.

Hours for seeing patients, from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Letters from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. Family Rights for the Patent Baths can immediate attention.

Mrs. All biographies, accounts of recommendation involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of two with agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding or mistake.

#### ILLINOIS LANDS.

M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY. Nothing so effectually discourages a boy, and crushes his spirits, as to be the object of ridiculous laughter, upon the occasion of a blunder. Do not suffer this.

3. Be familiar with your scholars, but not in such a way as will tend to lessen their respect for you, or induce them to take liberties.

4. Cherish no ill-will, or prejudice, against even the worst; but let your depositions to grant and propose to all persons wishing to proceed and the process of the principal cities. receive money, and at their own risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purchases of public lands in whatever name and part of the State they may

4. Cherish no ill-will, or prejudice, against even the worst; but let your deportment toward all be kind and affectionate. Show them, in every way you can, that you are their friend—that you are studious for their welfare. In this way, you will secure their good will, and obtain an almost unbounded ascendancy over them, so that you may control them at your pleasure.

5. Be careful to inculcate among your pupils, on one hand, the hatred of every thing wrong—on the other, love to God and love to man.

Education.—A Noble Act.—Wm. P. Molet, a gentleman of great worth and princely fortune, proposed to give thirty thousand dollars for the promotion of education; provided an academy can be erected at Warrenton, in Dallas county, suitable for one so nobly endowed. He also gives five acres of land, upon which to erect the buildings, and five hundred dollars toward building them.

each of the principal cities, receive money, and at their own risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purchases of public lands in whatever name and part of the State they may be directed to do by the person furnishing the money.

The plan upon which they do business is one which is believed to be as safe and as profitable to purchasers, as any offered by private agencies, while at the same time it goes to advance the dearest interest of our country—the cause of education in the great valley of the Mississippi.

They lay down three propositions upon which they agree to purchase public lands, as follows:

Ist. They will, when furnished with the money, lay out the whole amount advanced in lands, in whatever and end section in the great valley of the Mississippi.

They lay down three propositions upon which they agree to purchase full with the money, lay out the whole amount advanced in lands, in whatever and end section in the great valley of the Mississippi.

The plan upon which they do business is one which is believed to be as safe and as profitable to purchasers, as any offered by private agencies, while at the same time it goes to

cost and risk, transmit and lay out the same for 20 per cent. on the amount advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the purchaser 80 acres of land, and forward him a certificate of purchase immediately after such entry or purchase is made.

Under this proposition the purchaser receives his land immediately, free of any incumbrance.

Oncer this proposition the purchaser receives his land immediately, free of any incumbrance.

3d. They will purchase lands on shares, one half of the amount advanced in the name of the Prustees, for the College. And the Trustees guarantee that in three years the part entered for the person advancing the money shall advance in value equal to the whole amount of both entires, and six per cent, interest on the same for the three years. Should it not so advance, they bind themselves to make up the deficiency.

The Trustees of this College are men who emigrated to the State of Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the Board employed to make the selections and entries, are both thoroughly acquainted with the country, one having for a long

cured to warrant the undertaking.

The editorial department will be under the superinSERVATIVE, OR OIL BLACKING.

The Sabbath School Messenger will contain lessons of moral and religious instruction for children, hints on the organization and management of Sabbath Schools, and also remarks on the training of children, by both teachers and parents.

Terms.—Seventy-five cents per year, always in advance, with postage paid. Twenty-five cents will be allowed to Agents for each subscription they furnish. The same amount will be allowed to those who perform their own agency without any expense to the publisher. Fifty copies will be sent to one address for twenty dollars, or forty cents each.

Ministers of the M. F. Church Samuel Contain lessons of moral and religious instruction for children, hints on the organization and management of Sabbath Schools, and also remarks on the training of children, by both teachers and completely impenetrable by the wet, or Water Preservative, both of its economy and beneficial effects on Leather, in all its various uses, and especially when exposed to wet, as in Boots and Shoes, Harnesses, Cerriage Tops, &c., and also on Forge-Bellows and Bands, the Agent has the full-est confidence in recommending it as possessing qualities, described by the wet, or Water Preservative, both of its economy and beneficial effects on a leather, in all its various uses, and especially when exposed to wet, as in Boots and Shoes, Harnesses, Cerriage Tops, &c., and also on Forge-Bellows and Bands, the Agent has the full-est confidence in recommending it as possessing qualities, described by the wet, or Water Preservative, both of its economy and beneficial effects on and shoes, Harnesses, Cerriage Tops, &c., between the preservative, both of its economy and beneficial effects on and shoes, Harnesses, Cerriage Tops, &c., between the preservative, both of its economy and beneficial effects on an also on Forge-Bellows and Bands, the Agent has the full certain the preservative, but the proof.

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March 8.

PRINTING Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable terms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. LABELS—such as Apothecaries', Tack Manufacturers', Shoe Manufacturers', &c. &c. BOORS; PAMPHLETS—such as Sermons, Addresses, Catalogues, &c.; HANDBILLS; SHOFBILLS; Manufacturers', &c. &c. BLANKS—Deeds, Mortgage ceipts, Certificates, Warrants Tax Bills, &c. &c. Cards-on plain or enamelled Orders from the Country promptly attended to

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and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to invaluable in Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spinal affections, Humors, &c. &c.

Mrs. Mot has set apart every Friday for the purpose of attending to the diseases of children, ewing to the great number of applicants of that class.



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WILLIAM C. BROWN, E DAVID H. ELA, Agen

Office No. 19 Washingto FOR ZION'S HERALD.

REPLY OF REV. T. MER TO DR. FISK'S LETTER OF BELOVED BROTHER-Your letter to ult., is before me, and requires some before I come to the main points, I one or two subjects of minor impor

You seem surprised that I should ced so fast" in abolitionism, betwee my first and second letter. I am aware of any change in my views essential doctrines of abolitionism d riod, or for some time before. I s grateful, however, not to acknowled ter acquaintance with those doctrine eral measures of the abolitionists ha a much more interesting and satisfac I had viewed them before. As los those measures at a distance, and ju chiefly by report, they seemed to in every thing bad. But bringing the ugly features were dissipated like had long burthened the atmosphere, ed the light of the sun. As thick a however, I had light enough to ren tion as assistant editor of the Chris and Journal, very unpleasant, during of my time in that office :- I beli Providence of God would lead me o ent circumstances—so that I was pointed nor offended, when Dr. Reese soon after we received intelligence fi ral Conference, of the appointment of that it "was known in the Conferen an abolitionist," and gave that as a

not being elected the second time. But you account for the change from the "prevailing" spirit of about are "disappointed" that my "age," are pleased to call my "moderation gating mind," did not preserve me may be permitted to speak a word will say, that I never claimed any cor the qualities you ascribe to me; nor preciate them more highly than at nothing could be a greater calamit the loss of the favorable regards of n cept the loss of a good conscience. should, I think, be urged in favor of the ground in dispute between us, as ing my errors, and not as a reason for whatever I may have received, right ought to have corrected them before not. I had better do it late, than neve Before I leave this head, permit

brother, to add a word further on th

The abolitionists are men subject sions with other men-with their opp have come in contact with some wa contest has been "sharp" between both sides you have been wounded extent, have lost the " meekness and that wisdom, which is from above." is through the ranks on both sides. would draw the comparison between parties, I believe the balance would b against yours. The abolitionists nouncing slavery. The slave-holders and in their wrath, they fell upon th with every opprobrious epithet, calling tors, incendiaries, and fanatics." 'Th commenced on slavery and not on the but it was not long before the latter themselves with slavery, that it becan to do justice to the cause of God, with the guilt of those who hold their fel in abject bondage. And hence, he man, must be called a thief; and he man must be called a murderer. must be charged home upon the cons who commits them, and justifies him quity. The will of God clearly exp

God if we did otherwise? Have sung in our solemn assemblies, Shall I to soothe th' unholy throng, Soften thy truth, or smooth my ton To gain earth's gilded toys, or flee The cross endured, my Lord, by T

warrant for doing thus. And I put

dor, sir, whether we should not betra

No. The course recommended ! ing brethren, would never bring an ner to repentance, much less a vetera er. And here let me observe, that harshness and want of polish in th the abolitionists, but the doctrines the have kindled the ire of the slave-holde be their anger, for it was fierce; and for it was cruel."-Gen, xlix. 7. Let ever, be thought to recommend railing slave-holders, or a denunciatory style them, or speaking of them; but we r sin and danger before them, and do th and with pity for their souls: and is conceal their guilt, or danger from t fear of giving offence.

But while the abolitionists have do in this respect, (and perhaps someti zeal in this great cause, have exceed have their opponents been doing? V they have taken up all the reproachfu the slave-holders, "incendiaries," "far tors," "agitators," &c. and have hur their brethren, in much of the spirit o of them. Many have palliated, and justified slavery; while very little s been expressed for those who have b mobbed, and had their property and e troyed. And with many, the way to enormities, is to dwell upon the badne elition spirit and measures, as though